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सं० ३०] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई २५, १९७०/श्रावण ३, १९७२
No. 30] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1970/SRAVANA-3, 1972

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग II—खण्ड ३—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधि रा में द्वारा जारी की गये विधि। प्रादेश अर अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

CABINET SECRETARIAT

(Department of Statistics)

New Delhi, the 20th May 1970

S.O. 2444.—In partial modification of para 2 of the Department of Statistics Notification No. 29/4/69-Tech., dated the 28th August, 1969, the Committee appointed in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8(1) of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959, for the year 1970-71, is given time till the end of June, 1970, to submit its report to Government.

[No. 29/4/69-Tech.]

K. P. GEETHAKRISHNAN, Dy. Secy.

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय

(सांख्यिकी विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, २० मई १९७०

एस० नो० २४४४.—सांख्यिकी विभाग अधिसूचना संख्या २९/४/६९-तकनीकी दिनांक २८ अगस्त १९६९ के परिच्छेद २ में आंशिक परिवर्तन करते हुए भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान

अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 8 (1) में प्रदत्त शक्तियों के प्रयोग के लिए नियुक्त समिति को 1970-71 विषयक रिपोर्ट जून 1970 के अन्त तक प्रस्तुत करने का समय दिया जाता है।

[नं० 29/4/69-टेक]

के० पी० मोताकृष्णन्, उप सचिव।

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 10th July 1970

S.O. 2445 CPEO/6/70.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Emigration Act 1922 (VII of 1922) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. B. Veerabhadrapa, Public Relations Officer, Regional Passport Office, Delhi, to be Protector of Emigrants, Delhi in addition to his own duties with effect from 26th June, 1970 *vice* Shri V. N. Mokashi transferred.

[No. F.3(20)V.IV/60.]

M. L. KHOSLA, Attache (PVA).

विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई 1970

एन० प्रो० 2445.—श्री पी० ई० प्रो० 6/70—उत्प्रवास अधिनियम 1922 (1922 का सातवां) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा श्री एस० बी० वीराभद्रप्पा जन संपर्क अधिकारी, क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालय, दिल्ली को 26-6-70 से श्री वी० एन० मोकाशी के स्थान पर, जो स्वानामतस्थित हो गए, उनके अपने अन्य कार्यों के अतिरिक्त उत्प्रवासी संरक्षक, दिल्ली में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० फा० 3(20) बी-चार/60]

एम० एल० खोसला, सहचारी (पीवीए)।

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 19th June 1970

S.O. 2446.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Shifayat Nabi, S/o Shri Ashik Hussain, R/o Mohalla Chhipiyan Post Office Jaspur, District Naini Tal, Uttar Pradesh a contesting candidate for election to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 17-Kashipur Assembly Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

2. And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

3. Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Shifayat Nabi, to be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the

Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. UP-LA/17/69(52).]

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून 1970

एन० ओ० 2446.—तः निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 17-काशीपुर सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री शिफायत नबी मुमुत्र श्री आशिक दुबैन निवासी मौहल्ला छिपियान, डा० जसपुर, जिला नैनीताल, उत्तर प्रदेश, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तत्तुल्य बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति में अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री शिफायत नबी को पंसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा वेधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित करता है ।

[सं० उ० प्र० -वि० सं०/17/69(52)]

S.O. 2447.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Amer Nath, S/o Shri Munna Lal, R/o Mohalla Singhan, Post Office Kashipur, District Naini Tal, Uttar Pradesh, a contesting candidate for election to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 17-Kashipur Assembly Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

2. And whereas, the said candidate even after due notices has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

3. Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Amer Nath, to be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. UP-LA/17/69(53).]

By Order,

V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

एन० ओ० 2447.—यतः निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 17-काशीपुर सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री अमर नाथ मुमुत्र श्री मुन्ना लाल, निवासी मौ० विधान, डा० काशीपुर, जिला नैनीताल, उत्तर प्रदेश

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बानए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने उसे सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है ; तथा निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10—क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री अमर नाथ को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित करता है ।

[सं० उ० प्र०—वि० सं०/17/69(53)]

आदेश में,

बी० नागसुब्रमण्यन,

सचिव, भारत निर्वाचन आयोग ।

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 10th July 1970

S.O. 2448.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 25/12/62-AVD.I, dated the 18th February, 1963, published as G.S.R. 305, dated the 18th February, 1963, in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3(1) dated the 23rd February, 1963, the Central Government hereby specifies the following offences and classes of offences for the purpose of the said section, namely:—

- (a) offences punishable under sections 171E and 171F of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860);
- (b) offences punishable under sections 31 and 32 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950);
- (c) offences punishable under sections 128, 129, 134 and 136 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951);
- (d) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned in clauses (a) to (c) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/3/66/AVD(II).]

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 जलाई 1970

एस० ओ० 2448.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या 25/12/62-ए.पी.जी. (I) तारीख 18 फरवरी, 1963, जो भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2—खण्ड

3(i) तारीख 23 फरवरी, 1963, में सांकांनि० 305, तारीख 18 फरवरी 1963 के रूप में प्रकाशित हो चुकी है, के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित अपराधों और अपराधों की श्रेणियों को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, अर्थात् :—

- (क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धारा 171 छ और 171 ज के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध ।
- (ख) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 43) की धारा 31 और 32 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध ;
- (ग) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43) की धारा 128, 129, 134 और 136 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध ।
- (घ) खण्ड (क) से लेकर खण्ड (ग) तक में वर्णित एक या अधिक अपराधों तथा एक ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत एक ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किये गये किसी अन्य अपराध के बारे में या के सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेरण और षड्यंत्र ।

[सं० 228/3/66/ए०बी०डी०(2).]

New Delhi, the 13th July 1970

S.O. 2449.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby specifies the following offences as the offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, namely:—

- (a) Offences punishable under Sections 500, 501 and 502 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).
- (b) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned in clause (a) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/7/65-AVD(II).]

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 1970

एस० ओ० 2449.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित अपराधों को उन अपराधों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जिनका अन्वेषण दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन द्वारा किया जाना है, अर्थात्—

- (क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धाराओं 500, 501 और 502 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध ;
- (ख) खण्ड (क) में वर्णित एक या अधिक अपराधों तथा एक ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत एक ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किये गए किसी अन्य अपराध के बारे में या के सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेरणा और षड्यंत्र ।

[सं० 228/7/65-ए०बी०डी०-(II).]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 10th July 1970

S.O. 2450.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946) and in continuation of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 25/12/62-AVD.II dated the 18th February, 1963, published as G.S.R. 306 dated the 18th February, 1963 in the Gazette of India, Part II. Section 3(i), dated the 23rd February, 1963, the Central Government hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the State of Tamil Nadu, for the investigation of any of the offences specified in the Schedule below:

THE SCHEDULE

- (a) offences punishable under sections 31 and 32 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950);
- (b) offences punishable under sections 128, 129, 134 and 136 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951);
- (c) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/3/66-AVD(II).]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 10 जलाई, 1970

एस० ओ० 2450.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय के आदेश संख्या 25/12/62-ए.वी.डी.-2, तारीख 18 फरवरी, 1963, जो भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3(i) तारीख 23 फरवरी, 1963 में सा० का० नि० 306 तारीख 18 फरवरी, 1963 के रूप में प्रकाशित हुआ है के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार तामिल नाडु राज्य पर नीचे अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट अपराधों में से किसी का अन्वेषण करने के लिये करती है।

अनुसूची

- (क) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 43) की धारा 31 और 32 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;
- (ख) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43) की धारा, 128, 129, 134 और 136 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;
- (ग) खण्ड (क) और (ख) में वर्णित एक या अधिक अपराधों तथा एक ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत एक ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किये गये किसी अन्य अपराध के बारे में या [] के सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न, दृष्टरेखा और षड्यंत्र।

[सं० 228/3/66-ए०वी०डी०(2).]

S.O. 2451.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946) and in continuation of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 25/12/62-AVD.II dated the 18th February, 1963, published as G.S.R. 306 dated the 18th February, 1963 in the Gazette of India, Part II. Section 3(i), dated the 23rd February, 1963, the Central Government hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for the investigation of any of the offences specified in the Schedule below:

THE SCHEDULE

- (a) offences punishable under sections 171E and 171F of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860);
- (b) offences punishable under sections 31 and 32 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950);
- (c) offences punishable under sections 128, 129, 134 and 136 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951);
- (d) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned in clauses (a) to (c) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/3/66-AVD.(II).]

एस० अं० 2451.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय के आदेश संख्या 25/12/62-ए० बी० डी०-2 तारीख 18 फरवरी, 1963, जो भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2 खण्ड 3(i) तारीख 23 फरवरी, 1963 में सा० का० नि० 306 के रूप में प्रकाशित हुआ है के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्यों पर नीचे अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट अपराधों में से किसी का अभ्युत्प्रेरण करने के लिये करती है।

अनुसूची

- (क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धारा 171 क और 171 च के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध।
- (ख) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 43) की धारा 31 और 32 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध।
- (ग) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43) की धारा 128, 129, 134 और 136 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध।
- (घ) खण्ड (क) में लेकर (ग) तक में वर्णित एक या अधिक अपराधों तथा एक ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत एक ही संयोजन के अनुक्रम में किये गये किसी अन्य अपराध के बारे में या के सम्बन्ध में प्रवृत्त, उत्प्रेरण और पड़ोश।

[सं० 228/3/66-ए० बी० डी० (2)]

New Delhi, the 13th July 1970

S.O. 2452.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby extends to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the investigation of any of the offences specified in the Schedule below.

THE SCHEDULE

- (a) Offences punishable under sections 124-A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860);
- (b) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with any of the offences mentioned in clause (a).

[No. 228/4/66-AVD(II).]

नई दिल्ली, 13 जलाई, 1970

एस० ओ० 2452.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, गुजरात, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों पर, नीचे की अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट अपराधों में से किसी के भी अन्वेषण के लिये, करती है।

अनुसूची

- (क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धाराओं 124-क और 505 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध।
- (ख) खण्ड (क) में वर्णित अपराधों में से किसी के बारे में या के सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेरण और षड्यन्त्र।

[स० 228/4/66-ए० बी० डी० (II)]

S.O. 2453.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for the investigation of any of the offences specified in the Schedule below:—

THE SCHEDULE

- (a) Offences punishable under sections 500, 501 and 502 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860);
- (b) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned in clause (a) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/7/65-AVD(II).]

P. B. RAJAGOPALAN, Dy. Secy.

एस० ओ० 2453.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, आदेश 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का, नीचे की अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट अपराधों में से किसी के अन्वेषण के लिये विस्तार आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू कश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्यों पर करती है।

अनुसूची

- (क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धाराओं 500, 501 और 502 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;
- (ख) खण्ड (क) में वर्णित एक या अधिक अपराधों तथा एक ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत एक ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किये गये किसी अन्य अपराध के बारे में या के सम्बन्ध में पयत्न, दुष्प्रेरण और षड्यन्त्र ।

[सं० 228/7/65-ए०बी०डी०(II)]

पि० ब० राजगोपालन, उप सचिव ।

New Delhi, the 15th July 1970

S.O. 2454.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Rules, 1958, namely:—

(1) These rules may be called the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) (Fifth Amendment Rules, 1970.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In rule 2 of the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Rules, 1958 in clause (3), after the words "the Deputy Director General" the words "or the Assistant Directors General", shall be inserted.

[No. 3/5/70-Pub. I.]

K. R. PRABHU, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली. 15 जुलाई, 1970

ए० बी० 2454.—संविधान के अनुच्छेद 77 के खण्ड (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रपति अधिप्रमाणन (आदेश और अन्य लिखते) नियम, 1958 में और आगे संशोधन करने के लिए एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात् :—

(1) ये नियम अधिप्रमाणन (आदेश और अन्य लिखते) पंचम संशोधन नियम, 1970 कहे जा सकेंगे ।

(2) ये शासकीय राजपत्र में अपने प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे ।

2. अधिप्रमाणन (आदेश और अन्य लिखते) नियम, 1958 के नियम 2 में, खण्ड (3) में "उपमहानिदेशक" शब्दों के पश्चात् "महायक महानिदेशक" शब्द अन्तःस्थापित किए जाएंगे ।

[संख्या 3/5/70-सब्लिक-1.]

के० अर० प्रभू, संयुक्त सचिव ।

New Delhi, the 15th July 1970

S.O. 2455.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby

specifies the following offences as the offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, for the purposes of the said section, namely:—

- (a) Offences punishable under section 12 of the Passport Act, 1967 (15 of 1967),
- (b) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to, or in connection with, the offences mentioned in clause (a) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/6/67-AVD. II.]

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 1970

एस० ओ० 2455.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित अपराधों को ऐसे अपराधों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जिनका अन्वेषण दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन द्वारा किया जाता है अर्थात् :—

- (क) पासपोर्ट अधिनियम, 1967 (1967 का 15) की धारा 12 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;
- (ख) खण्ड (क) में वर्णित अपराधों और एक ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत होने वाले एक ही संयवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए किसी अन्य अपराध से संबंधित या के संसग में प्रयत्न, प्रेरण और षड्यंत्र।

[संख्या 228/6/67-ए० वी० डी० (II).]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th July 1970

S.O. 2456.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for the investigation of the offences specified below, namely:—

- (a) Offences punishable under section 12 of the Passport Act, 1967 (15 of 1967);
- (b) attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to, or in connection with, the offences mentioned in clause (a) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/6/67-AVD(II).]

B. C. VANJANI, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई 1970

एस० ओ० 2456.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू-कश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मेसूर, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान,

तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों पर, नीचे बनिदिष्ट अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए करती है अर्थात् :—

- (क) पासपोर्ट अधिनियम 1967 (1967 का 15) की धारा 12 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध ;
- (ख) खण्ड (क) में वर्णित अपराधों और एक ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत होने वाले एक ही मध्यवहार के अन्तर्क्रम में किए गए किसी अन्य अपराध से संबंधित या के ससंग में प्रारतन, दुष्प्रकरण और पड़यत्न ।

[सं० 228/6/67-ए० बी० डी० (II).]

बी० सी० बनजाती,

अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार ।

(Office of the Competent Authority)

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 10th July 1970

S.O. 2457.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri P. L. Gandhi, Advocate, Opposite Gandhi Baug, Surat for appointment as a notary to practise in Surat, Bulsar and Dang Districts.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F.22/53/69-Judl.II.]

K. THYAGARAJAN, Competent Authority.

सक्षम प्राधिकारी का कार्यालय नोटिस

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 1970

एन० ओ० 2457.—इसके द्वारा, लेख्य प्रमाणक नियम (नोटरीज रूल्स), 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्राधिकारी को श्री पी० एल० गान्धी, अधिवक्ता, सामने गांधी बाग, सूरत ने उक्त नियमों के नियम 4 के अधीन, सूरत, बलसर और डांगस जिलों में लेख्य प्रमाणक (नोटरी) का काम करने की नियुक्ति के लिये आवेदनपत्र भेजा है ।

उक्त व्यक्ति की लेख्य प्रमाणक के रूप में नियुक्ति के बारे में यदि कोई आपत्तियां हो तो वे इस नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने के चौदह दिन के अन्दर नीचे हस्ताक्षर करने वाले को लिख कर भेज दिये जायें ।

[सं० 22/53/69-न्यायिक-iii]

के० त्यागराजन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ।

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

New Delhi, the 8th July 1970

S.O. 2458.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 45 of the Fundamental Rules, the President is pleased to make the following rules relating to the allotment of accommodation to the Readers and scholars in the Readers' Hostel at

Belvedere Calcutta, which is under the administrative control of the Librarian, National Library, Calcutta:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the National Library, Calcutta Readers' Hostel Rules, 1970.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Location of hostel.—The Hostel shall be located in the compound of the National Library, Calcutta, at Belvedere, P.O. Alipore, Calcutta-27.

3. Application.—Scholars coming from outside Calcutta for their study and research work in the National Library, Calcutta, shall be eligible to get accommodation in the Hostel on such terms and conditions as may be specified by the Central Government:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Librarian, for reasons to be recorded in writing, to waive the conditions as are specified by the Central Government in favour of the officials of the Ministry of Education.

4. Rent.—(1) The rent shall be charged at the rate to be fixed by Government from time to time. If necessary, the Librarian reserves the right to convert a single room into a double room even when a particular room is in the occupation of an allottee. In that case, the two allottees together shall be required to pay the normal rent plus 50 per cent thereof to be shared equally between them.

(2) Applications for allotment from scholars shall reach the Librarian, National Library, Calcutta-27, preferably thirty days before the proposed date of occupation and acceptance of the allotment shall be intimated to the Librarian as soon as possible after the receipt of allotment letter.

(3) Payment of the rent shall be made, in advance, to the Librarian, National Library, Calcutta, covering the period for which the allotment is asked for.

(4) The room shall be kept in a neat and tidy condition.

(5) An inventory of the furniture and fittings shall be made available in each room and any damage caused to furniture, fixtures, or fittings by an occupant shall be charged separately. The room, including furniture and fittings, shall be handed over by the allottee to the Librarian, National Library, Calcutta, in good condition at the time of leaving the Hostel.

(6) The Library shall not be responsible for the loss or theft of the personal belongings of the scholars.

(7) Payment shall be made only in cash.

(8) On payment of the rent in advance, a room shall be allotted to the scholar subject to availability of accommodation, but the reservation shall not be cancelled till the period of reservation expires except at the written request of the allottee.

(9) Whenever a scholar stays in the Hostel for less than twelve hours, he/she shall be charged rent only for half-day. If he/she stays for twelve hours or more he/she will be charged rent for the full day.

(10) In case an allottee fails to occupy the accommodation for the period for which the accommodation is reserved for him/her and for which the rent is already paid, 50 per cent of the rent covering the period for which the accommodation has not been used, may be refunded or adjusted on his/her request against any future period of his/her stay in the Hostel, at the discretion of the Librarian.

(11) No scholar shall ordinarily be allowed to stay in the Hostel for more than three months at a time, unless otherwise specially permitted by the Librarian on a written request from the scholar.

(12) Allottees shall not leave light or fans on, when they leave their rooms. Electric heaters or other electric appliances shall not be used from the electric points in the rooms.

5. Complaints.—Complaints with regard to accommodation shall be addressed to the Librarian, National Library, Calcutta.

6. **Cancellation of allotment.**—(1) Infringement of any of the above rules shall render an occupant of the room liable for cancellation of allotment.

(2) On receipt of the notice of the cancellation of allotment, the allottee shall hand over vacant possession of the room to the Librarian.

7. **Decision of Librarian to be binding.**—In case of any dispute, the decision of the Librarian, National Library, Calcutta, shall be binding on the allottee.

[No. F.10-9/68-CAI(2).]

A. S. TALWAR, Under Secy.

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 1970

एस० ओ० 2458.—मौलिक नियम 45 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में राष्ट्रपति अपने प्रसाद से उपाचार्यों का छात्रावास, (रीडर्स होस्टल) बैल्विडियर कलकत्ता में, जो पुस्तकाध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय कलकत्ता के नियंत्रणाधीन है, उपाचार्यों (रीडर्स) और अध्येताओं (स्कालर्स) के वास आवेदन से संबंधित निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ

(1) ये नियम राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय कलकत्ता, उपाचार्यों का छात्रावास नियम 1970 कहे जा सकेंगे ।

(2) ये शासकीय राजपत्र में अपने प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे ।

2. छात्रावास की अवस्थिति

छात्रावास बैल्विडियर, पो० ओ० अलीपुर, कलकत्ता में राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता के अहाते में अवस्थित होगा ।

3. लागू होना

कलकत्ता के बाहर से राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता में अध्ययन और शोध कार्य के लिए आने वाले अध्येता छात्रावास में, ऐसे निबन्धनों और शर्तों पर जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट की जाए, वास प्राप्त करने के पात्र होंगे । परन्तु पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के लिए, उन कारणों से जो लेखबद्ध किए जाएंगे । शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के पक्ष में उन शर्तों का अधित्यजन जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट की गई है, विधिपूर्ण होगा ।

4. भाटक

(1) भाटक उन दरों पर जो सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर नियत की जाएं प्रभावी होगा । यदि आवश्यक हो तो पुस्तकाध्यक्ष यह अधिकार आरक्षित रखेगा कि वह एक व्यक्ति के लिए कमरे को दो व्यक्तियों के लिए कमरे में संपरिवर्तित कर सकेगा चाहे विशेष कमरा किसी आवंटिती के अधिभोग में हो । उस दशा में दोनों आवंटितियों से प्रसामान्य भाटक तथा उसके 50 प्रतिशत का बराबर बराबर संदत्त किए जाने की अपेक्षा की जाएगी ।

(2) अध्येताओं से आवंटन के लिए आवेदन पुस्तकाध्यक्ष; राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता-27 को अधिमानतः अधिभोग की प्रस्थापित तारीख से तीस दिन से पहले पहुंच जानी चाहिए और आवंटन पत्र की प्राप्ति के यथासंभव शीघ्र पश्चात् पुस्तकाध्यक्ष को आवंटन का प्रतिग्रहण संसूचित किया जाएगा ।

(3) भाटक, पुस्तकाध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता को, उस कालावधि के लिए जिसके लिए आवंटन के लिए आवेदन किया गया है ।

अग्रिम में संदत्त किया जाएगा ।

(4) कमरा साफ-सुधरी दशा में रखा जाएगा ।

(5) प्रत्येक कमरे में फर्निचर और फिटिंग की एक तालिका उपलब्ध होगी और अधिभोगी द्वारा फर्निचर, फिक्सचर या फिटिंग को कारित कोई हानि पृथक्तः प्रभार्य होगी । कमरा जिसमें फर्निचर और फिटिंग की भी सम्मिलित हैं आवंटिनी द्वारा पुस्तकाध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता को छात्रावास छोड़ते समय अच्छी दशा में सौंपा जाएगा ।

(6) पुस्तकालय, अध्येताओं के व्यक्तिगत मालअसवाब की हानि या चोरी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं होगी ।

(7) संदाय केवल नकदी में किया जाएगा ।

(8) भाटक के अग्रिम में संदाय किए जाने पर कमरा वास की उपलब्धता के अध्येता को आवंटित किया जाएगा किन्तु आरक्षण आवंटिनी को लिखित रूप में प्रार्थना के सिवाय तब तक रद्द नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक आरक्षण की कालावधि समाप्त न हो जाए ।

(9) जब कभी अध्येता छात्रावास में 12 घंटे से अन्यून ठहरता/ठहरती हो तो उससे केवल आधे दिन का भाटक प्रभार्य किया जाएगा । यदि वह 12 घंटे या अधिक ठहरता/ठहरती हो तो उससे पूरे दिन का भाटक प्रभार्य किया जाएगा ।

(10) उस दिशा में जिसमें आवंटिनी वास को उस कालावधि के लिए वास उसके लिए आरक्षित है और जिसके लिए भाटक पहले ही संदत्त किया जा चुका है, अधिभोग नहीं करता । उस कालावधि के भाटक का 50 प्रतिशत जिसमें वास का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के विवेकानुसार प्रतिदाय किया जा सकता या उसके/उसकी प्रार्थना पर उसके/उसकी छात्रावास में ठहरने की भविष्य-कालावधि के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है ।

(11) सामान्यतः किसी भी अध्येता को एक समय में 3 मास से अनधिक के लिए ठहरने की अनुज्ञा नहीं दी जाएगी जब तक कि अन्यथा अध्येता की लिखित रूप में प्रार्थना पर पुस्तकाध्यक्ष द्वारा विशेष रूप से अनुज्ञा न दी जाए ।

(12) आवंटिनी, जब वे कमरों से बाहर जाएं, प्रकाश या पंखे खुले नहीं छोड़ेंगे कमरों में के विद्युत प्वाइंटों से विद्युत हीटर या अन्य विद्युत साधित्र उपयोग में नहीं लाए जाएंगे ।

5. शिकायतें :

वास के संबंध में शिकायतें, पुस्तकाध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता के नाम भेजी जाएंगी ।

6. आवंटन का रद्दकरण

(1) उपरोक्त नियमों में से किसी का अतिलंघन, कमरे के अधिभोगी को आवंटन के रद्दकरण के लिए दायित्वाधीन कर देगा ।

(2) आर्बटन के रद्दकरण की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर आर्बटिनी पुस्तकाध्यक्ष को खाली कमरे का कब्जा देगा ।

7. पुस्तकाध्यक्ष का विनिश्चय आबद्ध होगा

किसी विवाद की दशा में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता का विनिश्चय आर्बटिनी पर आबद्ध होगा ।

[सं० का० 10-9/68-सी० ए० आई० (2)]

ए० एम० तनवार, अवर सचिव ।

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 10th July 1970

S.O. 2459.—The following draft of rules in supersession of the Cotton Grading and Marking Rules, 1962, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is published, as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 10th August, 1970.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the aforesaid date, will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. **Short title and application.**—(1) These rules may be called the Cotton Grading and Marking Rules, 1970.

(2) They shall apply to the varieties of cotton which are grown in India and which are specified in Schedule I.

2. **Definition.**—In these rules,

(1) "Schedule" means a Schedule annexed to these rules,

(2) "False or fraudulent packing" means packing of a bale of cotton—

(a) in such a manner as to contain in different parts of the bale, cotton of different growths or varieties, or cotton of materially different staples, or cotton of different crops; or

(b) in such a manner as to contain in any part of the bale any bye-products, such as waste, fly or other bye-products of a cotton mill available after raw cotton is passed through the blow room; or

(c) in such a manner as to contain in any part of the bale any concealed substance other than raw cotton; or

(d) in such a manner as to contain interiorly cotton decidedly inferior to that upon the exterior and not readily detectable on the customary examination.

3. **Grade Designation and Quality.**—(1) The grade designations of the varieties of cotton specified in Schedule I shall be as specified in column 1 of Schedule II and the special and the general characteristics indicated by the grade designations shall be specified in columns 2 and 3 respectively of Schedule II.

(2) The grade designations referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be applied only to cotton in full pressed bales.

4. **Grade designation marks.**—(1) The grade designation mark shall consist of a label specifying the grade designation and bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word AGMARK and the figure of the rising sun with the words "Produce of India") resembling that set out in Schedule III.

(2) The design and grade designation shall be of the following colour:

Grade designation	Colour of designation and lettering of label.
Agmark Certified pedigree	Red
Agmark Certified	Black

5. **Method of Marking.**—(1) The grade designation mark shall be placed against one or the other of the flat sides of a bale, shall be fixed to the hessian cloth warpper and shall be held securely in position by at least 3 hoops.

(2) The grade designation mark shall clearly show the date of pressing, variety of cotton and place of growth (Block/District/State).

(3) The affixing of the grade designation mark on an end hessian or an unlashd side of a bale shall not be deemed to fulfil the requirements of this rule.

6. **Method of packing.**—(1) The cotton shall be packed in bales in the manner customary in the trade.

(2) There shall be no false or fraudulent packing of the bales.

SCHEDULE I

[See rules 1 (2) and 3]

List of varieties of cotton approved for agmarking

- 1 A. 51-9 (Narmada)
- 2 Adonicum
- 3 AK-235
- 4 AK-277
- 5 Andrews (Extra long staple)
- 6 Badnawar I (C.T.I. 4-27)
- 7 Buri 147
- 8 Buri 0394
- 9 C. Indore-1
- 10 C. Indore-2
- 11 Cocanadas-2
- 12 Deviraj (170-CO₁)
- 13 Gangaganagar I
- 14 Gaorani 6
- 15 Gaorani 12
- 16 Gaorani 22
- 17 Gaorani 46
- 18 Gujarat-67
- 19 H. 14
- 20 Hybrid cotton
- 21 Jayadhar
- 22 K 2
- 23 K 5
- 24 K 6 (Pandyan)
- 25 Kalyan
- 26 Laxmi
- 27 LL. 54
- 28 L. S. S.
- 29 M. A. 5
- 30 Maljari
- 31 M.C.U. 1
- 32 M.C.U. 2
- 33 M.C.U. 3 (9030-C)
- 34 N-14
- 35 Parbhani American I
- 36 Ramben t
- 37 Sanjay
- 38 Selection 69
- 39 Surti-Vijalpa
- 40 Suyodhar
- 41 V. 797
- 42 Vijay & Digvijay
- 43 Virnar (including Jarila)
- 44 Westerns I
- 45 35/I
- 46 134-CO₁-M
- 47 170-CO₁
- 48 216F
- 49 231-R
- 50 320-F

SCHEDULE II

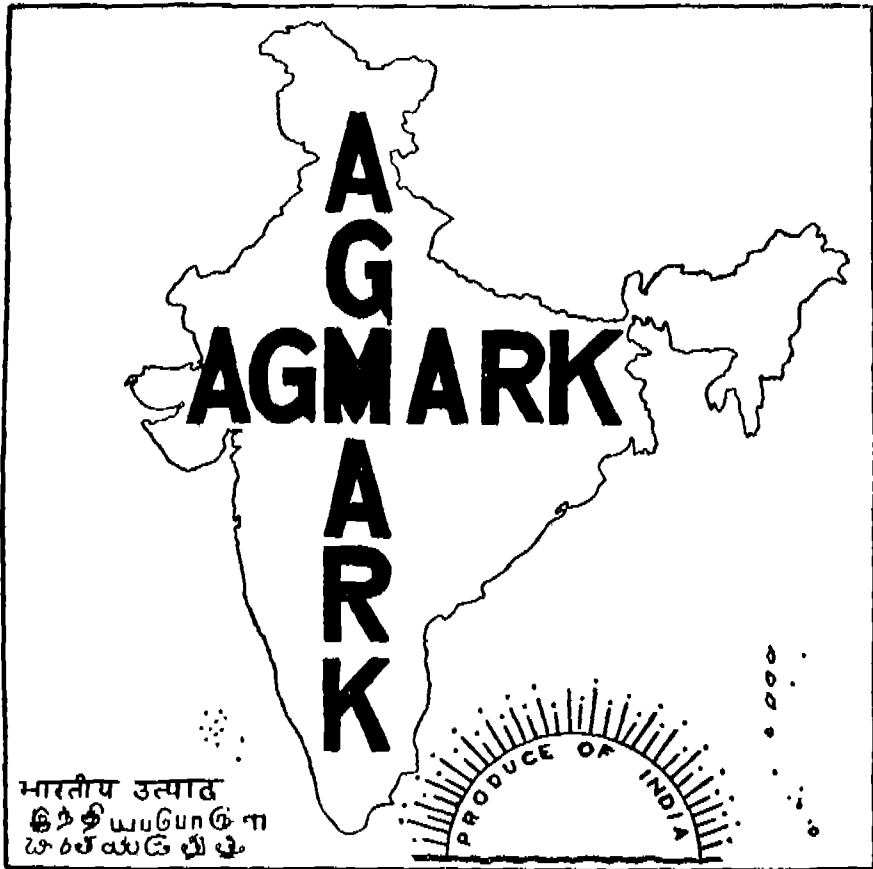
[See rule 3]

Grade designation	Definition of Quality (for the varieties of cotton included in Schedule I)	
	Special characteristics	General characteristics
1	2	3
Agmark Certified Pedigreed (Red label)	<p>(a) Shall be the product derived from kapas (seed cotton) indicated in Schedule I grown on a Government farm or by a registered seed grower licensed by the appropriate Government department or by the any other agency to be recognised by the A. M. A. for the purpose and which had been derived from pure seed supplied by a Government department or by any other agency to be recognised by the A. M. A. for the purpose and the crop of which shall have been inspected and rogued wherever necessary and duly certified by the appropriate Government department or by any other agency to be recognised by the A. M. A. for the purpose as being at least 98% pure; and</p> <p>(b) shall have been ginned and pressed under the direct supervision of the appropriate Government department or by any other agency to be recognised by the A. M. A. for the purpose.</p>	<p>(a) Shall consist of lint (in full pressed bales) obtained by machine ginning of the kapas;</p> <p>(b) shall be clean and reasonably free from leaf, seed, stain or other imperfections;</p> <p>(c) shall be dry and free from any trace of added moisture.</p>
Agmark Certified (Black label)	<p>(a) Shall be the product derived from kapas (seed cotton) indicated in Schedule I grown on a Govt. farm or by a registered seed grower licensed by the appropriate Govt. department or any other agency to be recognised by the A. M. A. for the purpose and which had been derived from pure seed supplied by a Government seed depot or by any other agency to be recognised by the A. M. A. for the purpose and the crop of which shall have been inspected in the field and duly certified by the appropriate Govt. department or by any other agency to be recognised by the A. M. A. for the purpose to be at least 95% pure; and</p> <p>(b) shall have been ginned and pressed under the direct supervision of the appropriate Govt. department or by any other agency to be recognised by the A. M. A. for the purpose.</p>	<p>(a) Shall consist of lint (in full pressed bales) obtained by machine ginning of the kapas;</p> <p>(b) shall be clean and reasonably free from leaf, seed, stain or other imperfections;</p> <p>(c) shall be dry and free from any trace of added moisture.</p>

SCHEDULE III

[See rule 4]

Grade designation mark for Cotton



[No. F.13-36/69-LA.]

R. SUBRAHMANYAM, Under Secy.

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विहास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय

(कृषि विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 1970

एस०ओ० 2459.—नियमों का निम्नलिखित प्रारूप जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार रूई श्रेणीकरण और चिन्हन नियम, 1962 को अतिरिक्त करने हुए, कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और चिन्हन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, बनाने की प्रस्तापना करती है, उक्त धारा द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित, उनसे संभाव्यतः प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों की सूचनार्थ प्रकाशित किया जाता है और एतद्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप पर 10.8.1970 को या उसके पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

किसी भी व्यक्ति से उक्त प्रारूप के बारे में पूर्वोक्त नामीय में पृथक् प्रश्न होने वाले आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।

प्रारूप नियम

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और शीर्षक.—(1) ये नियम रूई श्रेणीकरण और चिन्हन नियम, 1970 कहें जा सकेंगे।

(2) ये रूई की उन किस्मों पर लागू होंगे जो भारत में उगाई जाती हैं और अनुसूची 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं।

2. परिभाषा :— इन नियमों में —

(1) “अनुसूची” से इन नियमों में उपावृद्ध अनुसूची अभिप्रेत है ;

(2) “मिथ्या या कपटपूर्ण पैकिंग” से रूई की गांठ का निम्नलिखित रीति से पैकिंग अभिप्रेत है:—

(क) ऐसी रीति से पैकिंग कि गांठ के विभिन्न भागों में विभिन्न उत्पत्तियों या किस्मों की या तत्त्वतः विभिन्न रेशों की या विभिन्न फसलों की रूई हो, या

(ख) ऐसी रीति से पैकिंग कि गांठ के किसी भाग में कोई उपोत्पाद जैसे रूई फलाई (उड़न) या कच्ची रूई के विघूलन कोण्ड (बूँदों का सम) से निकाले जाने पर उपलब्ध काटन—मिल के अन्य उपोत्पाद अन्तर्बिष्ट हो, या

(ग) ऐसी रीति से पैकिंग कि गांठ के किसी भाग में कच्ची रूई से भिन्न कोई छिपे हुए पदार्थ अन्तर्बिष्ट हों, या

(घ) ऐसी रीति से पैकिंग कि ठसमें की भीतर की रूई विनिश्चित रूप से बाहर की रूई से घटिया हो और कृत्रिम परीक्षा से उसका आसानी से पता न चल सके।

3. श्रेणी पदाभिधान और बनावट —(1) अनुसूची i में विनिर्दिष्ट रूई की किस्मों के श्रेणी पदाभिधान वे होंगे जो अनुसूची ii के स्तम्भ 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं और श्रेणी पदाभिधानों द्वारा उपदर्शित विशेष और साधारण लक्षण वे होंगे जो अनुसूची ii के क्रमशः स्तम्भ 2 और 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं।

(2) उपनियम (1) में निर्दिष्ट श्रेणी पदाभिधान केवल पूर्णतः कपी हुई गाड़ी की रूई पर ही लागू होंगे।

4. **श्रेणी पदाभिधान चिन्ह**—श्रेणी पदाभिधान चिन्ह ऐसे लेबल के रूप में हीगा जिसमें श्रेणी पदाभिधान विनिर्दिष्ट हो और अनुसूची iii में दो गई डिजाइन (जिसमें एगमार्क शब्द के साथ भारत की रूपरेखा का मानचित्र और “भारतीय उत्पाद” शब्दों के साथ उगने हुए सूर्य की आकृति हो) के सदृश्य एक डिजाइन होगी।

(2) डिजाइन और श्रेणी पदाभिधान चिन्ह निम्नलिखित रंगों के होंगे—:

श्रेणी पदाभिधान

पदाभिधान का रंग और लेबल का अंतर—लेबल

एग मार्क प्रमाणित पेडोग्रीड

लाल

एग मार्क प्रमाणित

काला

5 **चिन्ह की पद्धति**—(1) श्रेणी पदाभिधान चिन्ह गांठ के चपटे पार्श्वों में से किसी एक पर लगाया जाएगा, टाट के रेशर (लेटन) पर चिपकाया जाएगा और न्यूनतम 3 हों (पट्टी-बन्धों) से सुरक्षित स्थिति में रखा जाएगा।

(2) श्रेणी पदाभिधान चिन्ह गांठ करने की तारीख, रूई की किस्म और उत्पत्ति का स्थान (ब्लाक / जिला / राज्य) स्पष्टतः दर्शित करेगा।

(3) टाट के किनारे पर या गांठ के बंधन-हीन पार्श्व पर लगाया श्रेणी पदाभिधान चिन्ह इस नियम की अपेक्षा पूरी करता हुआ नहीं समझा जाएगा।

6. **पैकिंग करने की पद्धति**—(1) रूई गांठों में व्यापार में रूठ रीति में पैक की जायेगी

(2) गांठों को कोई भी मिथ्या या कपटपूर्ण पैकिंग नहीं होगी।

अनुसूची

(नियम 1 (2) और 3 देखिए)

एगमार्ककरण के लिये रूई की अनुमोदित किस्मों की सूची

1. ए 51-9 (नर्मदा)
2. एडोनिकम
3. ए के-235
4. ए के-277
5. ऐण्डयज (अतिरिक्त लम्बा रेगा)
6. बदनवार 1 (सी० टी० आई० 1-27)
7. बरी 147
8. बरी 0394
9. सी० इन्दौर-1
10. सी० इन्दौर-2
11. कोकोनाडाम-2

12. देवी राज (170-सी० 2)
13. गंगानगर 1
14. गौरानी 6
15. गौरानी 12
16. गौरानी 22
17. गौरानी 46
18. गुजरात 67
19. ए० 14
20. संकर कपास
21. जयधर
22. के 2
23. के 5
24. के 6 (पांडिघान)
25. कल्याण
26. लक्ष्मी
27. ए० ए० -54
28. ए० ए० ए०
29. ए० ए 5
30. रुलजारी
31. ए० सी यू 1
32. ए० सी यू 2
33. ए० सी यू 3 (9036-जी)
34. ए०-14
35. परभानी अमेरिकन 1
36. रानी बेन
37. संजय
38. सेलेशन 69
39. सुर्ती-दिजस्था
40. सुयोधर
41. सी० 797
42. विजय और दिग्विजय
43. विरनार (जरीला इसके अन्तर्गत है)
44. वेस्टर्नस-1
45. 35/1
46. 134-सी० 2 -ए०
47. 170-सी० 2
48. 216 ए०
49. 231-रू
50. 320 ए०

अनुसूची ii

(नियम 3 देखिए)

श्रेणी पदाभिधान

कबालिटी की परिभाषा (अनुसूची 1 में सम्मिलित की गई रुई की किस्मों के लिए)

विशेष लक्षण

साधारण लक्षण

1

2

3

ऐगमार्ग प्रमाणित पैडीग्रीड
(लाल लेबल)

उस कपास (बिनीला युवन रुई) से व्युत्पन्न उत्पाद होगी जो अनुसूची 1 में उद्दिष्टित तथा किसी सरकारी कार्म में या समुचित सरकारी विभाग द्वारा अनुा किसी रजिस्ट्रीकृत बीज उत्पादक द्वारा या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि विपणन सलाहकार से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी अन्य अधिकरण द्वारा उत्पादित हो और जो किसी सरकारी विभाग या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि विपणन सलाहकार से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी अन्य अधिकरण द्वारा प्रदाय किए गए शुद्ध बीज से व्युत्पन्न की गई हो और जिसको फसल का जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो निरीक्षण और निराई की गई हो और समुचित सरकारी विभाग या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि विपणन सलाहकार से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी अन्य अधिकरण द्वारा सम्यक रूप से प्रमाणित हो कि न्यूनतम 98 प्रतिशत शुद्ध है ; और

(क) कपास की मशीन ओटाई से प्राप्त लिन्ट (पूर्णतः किसी हुई गांठों में) रूप में होगी ;
(ख) साफ और समुचित रूप से पत्ती, बिनीले, धब्बे या अन्य अपूर्णताओं से मुक्त होगी ;
(ग) सूखी और किसी लेज-मात्र भी बड़ाई गई आव्रता से मुक्त होगी ।

(ख) समुचित सरकारी विभाग या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि विपणन सलाहकार से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी अन्य अधिकरण के सीधे परीक्षण में ओटाई गई और कभी हुई होगी ।

1

2

3

ऐगमार्ग प्रमाणित
(काला लेबल)

उस कपास (बिनीलायुक्त हुई) से व्युत्पन्न उत्पाद होगी जो अनुसूची 1 में उद्दिष्टित तथा किसी सरकारी फार्म में या समुचित सरकारी विभाग द्वारा अनुज्ञप्त किसी रजिस्ट्रीकृत बीज उत्पादक द्वारा या हरन प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि विपणन सलाहकार से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी अन्य अभिकरण द्वारा उत्पादित हो और जो किसी सरकारी बीज डीलरों या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कृषि विपणन सलाहकार से मान्यताप्राप्त किसी अन्य अभिकरण द्वारा प्रदाय किये गये शुद्ध बीज से व्युत्पन्न की गई हो और जिसकी फसल का जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो खेत में निरीक्षण कर लिया गया हो और समुचित सरकारी विभाग या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि विपणन सलाहकार से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी अन्य अभिकरण द्वारा सम्यक रूप से प्रमाणित हो कि न्यूनतम 95 प्रतिशत शुद्ध है और

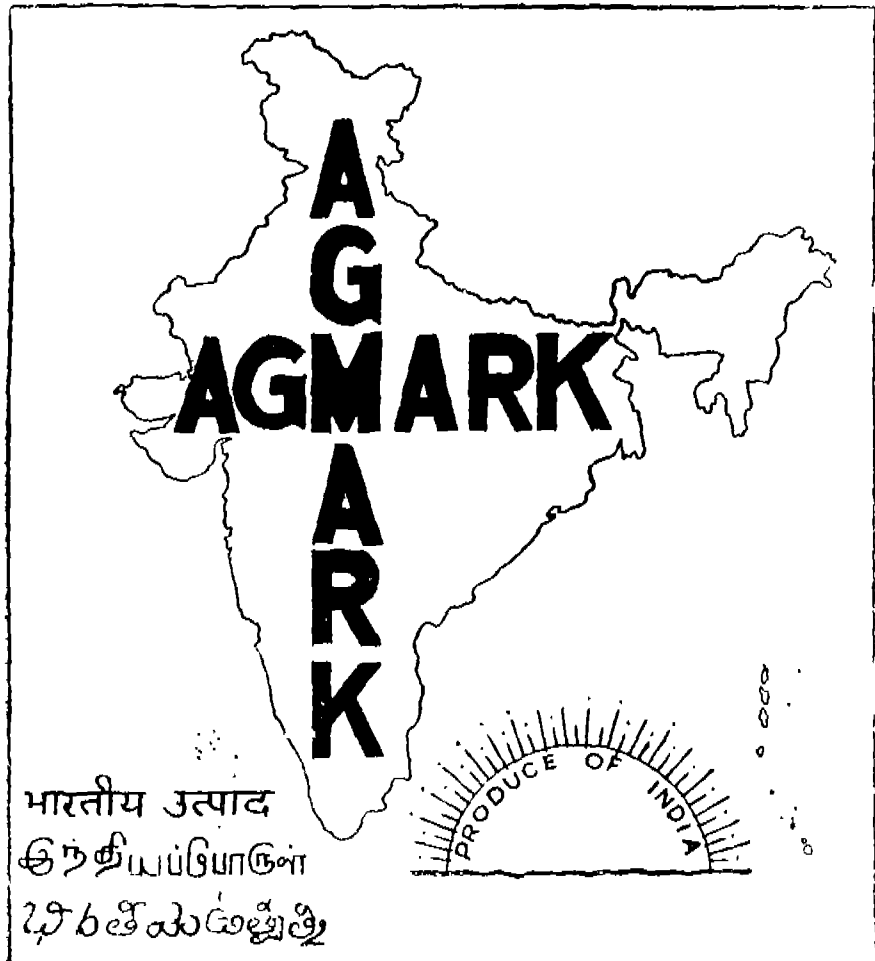
(ख) समुचित सरकारी विभाग या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि विपणन सलाहकार से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी अन्य अभिकरण के सीधे पर्यवेक्षण में ओटी गई और कमी हुई होगी।

(क) कपास की मशीन ओटाई से प्राप्त लिन्ट (पूर्णतः कसी हुई गांठों में) के रूप में होगी ;
(ख) साफ और समुचित रूप से पत्ती, बिनीले, धब्बे या अन्य अपूर्णताओं से मुक्त होगी ;
(ग) सूखी और किसी लेशमात्र भी बढ़ाई गई आर्द्रता से मुक्त होगी।

अनुसूची iii

(नियम 4 देखिए)

रुई के लिए श्रेणी पदाभियान चिह्न



[सं० 13-38/69-एल० ए०]

आर० सुब्रह्मण्यम, अवर सचिव ।

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Banking)

New Delhi, the 18th June 1970

S.O. 2460.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), and Rule 16 of the Banking Regulation (Companies) Rules, 1949, the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 31 of the said Act and Rule 15 of the said Rules shall not apply up to the 31st day of August, 1970, to the undernoted banks in so far as they relate to the publication of their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the period 19th July to the 31st December, 1969, together with the auditors' reports in a newspaper and furnishing three copies thereof as returns to the Reserve Bank of India.

1. Allahabad Bank.
2. Bank of Baroda.
3. Bank of India.
4. Bank of Maharashtra.
5. Canara Bank.
6. Central Bank of India.
7. Dena Bank.
8. Indian Bank.
9. Indian Overseas Bank.
10. Punjab National Bank.
11. Syndicate Bank.
12. Union Bank of India.
13. United Bank of India.
14. United Commercial Bank.

[No. 13(2)-NB/70.]

S. R. WADHWA, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

नयी दिल्ली, 18 जून, 1970

क्र० अ० 2460:—बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 के 10वें) की धारा 53 और बैंकिंग विनियमन (समवाय) नियमावली 1949 के नियम 16 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 31 और उक्त नियमावली के नियम 15 के उपबन्ध निम्नलिखित बैंकों पर जहाँ तक कि इन उपबन्धों का सम्बन्ध 19 जुलाई से 31 दिसम्बर 1969 तक की अवधि की लेखा-परीक्षा रिपोर्ट सहित उनकी तलपटो एवं लाभ हानि लेखों को किसी समाचारपत्र में प्रकाशित किये जाने तथा विवरणों के रूप में उनकी तीन प्रतियाँ भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को भेजे जाने से है, 31 अगस्त 1970 तक लागू नहीं होंगे।

1. इलाहाबाद बैंक
2. बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
3. बैंक आफ इण्डिया
4. बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र
5. कनारा बैंक

6. सेण्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया
7. देना बैंक
8. इण्डियन बैंक
9. इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक
10. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
11. सिण्डीकेट बैंक
12. यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया
13. यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया
14. यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक

[सं० 13(2)-एन० बी०/70]

एस० आर० वधवा,

अनु सचिव, भारत सरकार ।

(Department of Banking)

New Delhi, the 9th July 1970

S.O. 2461.—In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section 5 of Section 7 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. F. Gutta as Custodian, Union Bank of India, with effect from the date he assumes charge, *vice* Shri F. K. F. Nariman retired.

[No. F.4(42)-BC/70.]

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 1970

एस० ओ० 2461.—बैंकिंग समवाय (उपक्रमों का अभिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 7 की उपधारा 5 के परन्तुक के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा सेवा निवृत्त श्री एफ० के० एफ० नारीमन के स्थान पर श्री पी० एफ० गुहा को उस तारीख से जिससे वे पद का कार्य भार संभालें, यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया का अभिरक्षक नियुक्त करती है ।

[संख्या एफ० 4(42)-बी० सी०/70]

S.O. 2462.—In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. A. Gulmohamed as Custodian, Dena Bank, with effect from the date he assumed charge *vice* Shri Pravinchandra V. Gandhi retired.

[No. F. 4(43)-BC/70.]

एस० ओ० 2462.—बैंकिंग समवाय (उपक्रमों का अभिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 7 की उपधारा 5 के परन्तुक के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा सेवा निवृत्त श्री प्रवीण चन्द्र बी० गांधी के स्थान पर श्री आर० ए० गुलमुहम्मद को, उस तारीख से जिससे वे पद का कार्यभार संभालें, देना बैंक का अभिरक्षक नियुक्त करती है ।

[सं० एफ० 4(43)-बी० सी०/70]

New Delhi, the 16th July 1970

S.O. 2463.—In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. K. Mookerjee as Custodian, Allahabad Bank, with effect from the date he assumes charge, vice Shri K. M. Nanjappa retired.

[No. F. 4(49)-BC/70.]

D. N. GHOSH, Director.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई 1970

ए० ओ० 2463.—बैंकिंग समवाय (उपक्रम अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 7 की उपधारा 5 के परन्तुक का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री बी० के० मुबर्जी को सेवा निवृत्त श्री के० एम० ननजप्पा के स्थान पर उस तारीख से इलाहाबाद बैंक का अभिगृह्यक नियुक्त करती है जिस तारीख से वे कार्यभार ग्रहण करेंगे।

[सं० एफ० 4(49)-बी० सी०/70]

डी० एन० घोष,
निदेशक।

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 25th July 1970

S.O. 2464.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government hereby appoints Shrimati Kausalya Narayanan, Appellate Collector of Customs, Bombay, as the Appellate Collector of Customs, Madras, also.

2. The appointment of Shrimati Kausalya Narayanan made under paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the appointment of Shri A. C. Saldanha as the Appellate Collector of Customs, Madras.

[No. 70/F. No. 22/10/70-Cus.IV]

J. DATTA, Dy. Secy.

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

सीमा शुल्क

नई दिल्ली, 25 जुलाई, 1970

ए० ओ० 2464 —सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्रीमती कौशल्या नारायणन, सीमा शुल्क कलेक्टर (अपील), मुम्बई, को सीमा शुल्क कलेक्टर (अपील), मद्रास, के रूप में भी नियुक्त करती है।

2. पैरा 1 के अधीन की गई श्रीमती कौशल्या नारायणन की नियुक्ति से श्री ए० सी० सल्दान्हा को सीमा शुल्क कलेक्टर (अपील), मद्रास के रूप में नियुक्ति पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[स० 70/एफ० सं० 22/10/70-सी० शु०]

ज्योतिष्य इत्त, उप सचिव।

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 25th July 1970

S.O. 2465.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits the Poona Municipal Corporation to pay stamp duty, chargeable on the debentures issued to the value of thirty lakhs of rupees, at the consolidated rate of one per cent as provided under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the said Act.

[No. 8/70-Stamps/F. No.1/14/70-Cus.VII.]

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

स्टाम्प

नई दिल्ली, 25 जुलाई, 1970

एस० नो० 2465.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा तीस लाख रुपए मूल्य के पुरोधृत किए गए डिबन्चरों पर प्रभावी स्टाम्प शुल्क, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन यथा उपबन्धित एक प्रतिशत की समेकित दर पर, संदत्त करने की अनुज्ञा पूना नगर निगम को देती है।

[सं० 8/70-स्टाम्पाए० सं० 1/14/70-सी०शु०VII]

S.O. 2466.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds of the value of fifty-five lakhs of rupees, to be issued by the Mysore State Financial Corporation, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 9/70-Stamps-F. No.1/15/70-Cus.VII.]

एस० नो० 2466.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उस शुल्क से, जिसके द्वारा मैसूर राज्य वित्तीय निगम द्वारा पुरोधृत किए जाने वाले पचपन लाख रुपए मूल्य के बन्धपत्र उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन प्रभावी हैं, छूट देती है।

[सं० 9/70-स्टाम्प-एफ० सं० 1/15/70-सी०शु०VII]

S.O. 2467.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits the Bombay Municipal Corporation to pay stamp duty, chargeable on the debentures issued to the value of fifty lakhs of rupees, at the consolidated rate of one per cent, as provided under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the said Act.

[No. 10/70-Stamps/F. No. 1/19/70-Cus.VII.]

एस० नो० 2467.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पचास लाख रुपए मूल्य के पुरोधृत किए गए डिबन्चरों पर प्रभावी स्टाम्प शुल्क, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन यथा उपबन्धित एक प्रतिशत की समेकित दर पर, संदत्त करने की अनुज्ञा मुम्बई नगर निगम को देती है।

[सं० 10/70-एफ० सं० 1/19/70-सी०शु० Iस्टाम्प]

S.O. 2468.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the ad hoc bonds of the value of twenty-three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, to be issued by Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 11/70-Stamp/F. No. 1/25/70-Cus.VII.]

P. K. KAPOOR, Under Secy.

एस० ओ० 2468—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उस शुल्क से जिसके द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश वित्तीय निगम द्वारा पुरोधृत किए जाने वाले तेईस लाख पचास हजार रुपए मूल्य के तदोपबन्धित अधिनियम के अधीन प्रभाय है, छूट देती है।

[सं० 11/70 स्टाम्प/एफ० सं० 1/25/70 सीमा शुल्क VII]

(पी०के० कपूर)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P. and T. Board)

New Delhi, the 18th July 1970

S.O. 2469.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 18th August 1970 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Dahanu Road (Thana District) Telephone Exchange, Maharashtra Circle.

[No. 5-59/70-PHB.]

D. R. BAHL,

Assistant Director General (PHB).

संचार विभाग

(डक-तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली 18 जुलाई, 1970

एस० ओ० 2469.—स्थायी आदेश, क्रम संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गये 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड iii के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने दहानु रोड (थाना जिला), टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 16-8-70 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5—59/70/पी० एच० बी०]

डी० आर० बहल,

सहायक निदेशक (पी०एच०बी)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 15th July 1970

S.O. 2470.—Whereas Dr. H. J. Jhala, Director of Medical Education and Research Maharashtra, has ceased to be a member of the Medical Council of India to which he was elected under the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), consequent upon his having ceased to be a member of the medical faculty of the University of Marathwada on and from the 1st May 1970;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of the said sub-section, the Central Government, in consultation with the State Government of Maharashtra with effect from the 1st May 1970, nominates the said Dr. H.J. Jhala

to be a member of the said Medical Council and directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 5-13/59-MPT, dated the 9th January 1960, namely:—

In the said notification —

(i) under the heading "Nominated under Clause (a) of Subsection (1) of Section 3", for serial No. 5 and the entries relating thereto the following shall be substituted:—

5. Dr. H. I. Jhala, MD, FCPC, DTM, FAMS, FC(Path)FA.Sc.,

Director, Medical Education and Research, Maharashtra.”;

(ii) under the heading "Elected under Clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 3", the entries relating to Serial No. 23 shall be omitted.

[No. 4-26/69-MPT.]

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन निर्माण आवास एवं नगर विास मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 1970.

एच० ओ० 2470.—यतः, महाराष्ट्र के चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान निदेशक, डा० एच० आई० झाला ने 1 मई, 1970 को और उससे आगे मराठवाड़ा, विश्वविद्यालय के चिकित्सा संकाय के सदस्य न रहने के फलस्वरूप भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के जिसमें वह भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के उपबन्धों के अधीन निर्वाचित हुए थे, सदस्य नहीं रहे हैं ;

अतः, अब उक्त उपधारा के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का पालन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार 1 मई, 1970 से महाराष्ट्र की राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से, उक्त डा० एच० आई० झाला को उक्त चिकित्सा परिषद् के एक सदस्य मनोनीत करती है और निदेश देती है कि भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना सं० 5-13/59-चि० प० प्र० में निम्नलिखित आगे और संशोधन किया जाएगा, नामतः :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

(i) “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन मनोनीत” शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत क्रम सं० 5 और तत्सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों के बदले निम्नलिखित को रखी जाएगी, नामतः

“5. डा० एच० आई० झाला, ए० डी० एफ० सी० पी० सो०, डी० टी० एम० एफ० ए० एस० (एफ० सी० पैथ) एफ० ए० एस० — सी
निदेशक

चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान
महाराष्ट्र” ;

(ii) “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निर्वाचित “शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत क्रम संख्या 23 सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों निकाल दी जाएगी ।

[स० 4-26/68-एम० पी० टी०]

S.O. 2471.—Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the following persons have been elected by the University specified against each of them to be

members of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date shown against each, namely:—

Name of person	Name of the University which elected him	Date of election
1. Dr. K. Kodandaramalah. MD. principal, Guntur Medical College, Guntur.	Andhra University	4-5-1970
2. Dr. Y. Sachdeva, principal, Medi- cal College, Amritsar.	Panjab University	30-3-1970
3. Dr. I. P. Agrawal, Dean, G. R. Medical College Gwalior.	Jiwaji University	1-5-1970

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that Dr. Kodandaramalah shall continue to be a member of the Medical Council of India and makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 5-13/59-MI, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification under the heading "Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3",

(i) for the entry against serial No. 9 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"9 Dr. Y. Sachdeva.
Principal, Medical College, Amritsar".

(ii) for the entry against serial No. 31, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"31. Dr. I. P. Agrawal,
Dean, G. R. Medical College, Gwalior"

[No. F.4-26/69-MPT.]

एस० आ० 2471:—यतः भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के उपबन्धों का पालन करते हुए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को उनके संमुख निर्दिष्ट विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रत्येक के सामने उल्लिखित तिथि में भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित किया गया है, नामतः :—

व्यक्ति का नाम	निर्वाचक विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	निर्वाचन तिथि
1. डा० के० कोडण्डरामैया, एम डी प्रधानाचार्य, गुगूर मेडिकल कालेज, गुगूर ।	आंध्र विश्वविद्यालय	4-5-70
2. डा० वाई सचदेव, प्रधानाचार्य, मेडिकल कालेज, अमृतसर ।	पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय	30-3-70
डा०आई०पी० अग्रवाल डीन, जी० आर० मेडिकल कालेज ग्वालियर ।	जिवाजी विश्वविद्यालय	1-5-70

अथ, अतः, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों का पालन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा डा० के० कोडण्डरामैया को भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के सदस्य बने

रहने का निदेश देती है और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या 5-13-59-एम आई० में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निर्वाचित”

(1) क्र० सं० 9 के सम्मेलन निर्दिष्ट प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जायेगा, नामतः—

“9 डा० वाई० सचदेव,

प्रधानाचार्य, मेडिकल कालेज, अमृतसर”

(11) क्र० सं० 31 के सम्मेलन निर्दिष्ट प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जायेगा, नामतः—

“31 डा० आई० पी० अग्रवाल,

डीन, जी०, आर० मेडिकल कालेज, ग्वालियर”

[सं० 4-26/69-एम० पी० टी०]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th June 1970

S.O. 2472.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 16-20/62-MI, dated the 21st January, 1963, the Central Government has directed that the Medical qualification, “Doctor of Medicine” granted by the University of Saskatchewan, Canada shall be recognised medical qualification for the purposes of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956);

And whereas Dr. Peter John Block who possesses the said qualification is for the time being attached to the American Mennonite Brethren Mission, Post Box No. 5, Mahbubnagar, Andhra Pradesh for the purposes of Charitable work;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies—

(i) a period of two years from the date of publication of this order in the Official Gazette, or

(ii) the period during which Dr. Peter John Block is attached to the said American Mennonite Brethren Mission, Post Box 5, Mahbubnagar, Andhra Pradesh, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice by the aforesaid doctor shall be limited.

[No. 19-13/70-MPT.]

R. MURTHI, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 4 जून, 1970

ए० सं० 2472.—यतः, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 21 जनवरी, 1963 की अधिसूचना संख्या 16-20/62-एम० आई० द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निदेश दिया है कि संस्कृतचीवान विषयविद्यालय केनाडा दांग प्रदान की गई “डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन” की चिकित्सा अर्हता, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनों के लिए मान्यता-प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी ;

और यतः डा० पीटर जाहून ब्लॉक जो उक्त अर्हता रखते हैं, परोपकारी कार्य के लिए अमेरिका मानोनाईट ब्रदर्स मिशन, पोस्ट बाक्स नं० 5, महबूब नगर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, के साथ मिलकर सम्बद्ध हैं;

अथ अतः, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक के खण्ड (ग) का पालन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निर्दिष्ट करती है :—

(1) इस आदेश के सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशित होने की तिथि से दो वर्ष की अवधि, अथवा

(2) वह अवधि जिसके द्वारा डा० पीटर जाहन प्लाक का उक्त अमेरिकी मानोनाईट बदने मिशन, पोस्ट बाक्स नं० 5 महबुब नगर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश से सम्बद्ध रहे,

जो भी कम हो, क्योंकि वह अवधि जिसके दौरान उक्त डाक्टर द्वारा चिकित्सा कार्य किया जायेगा, सीमित होगी।

[सं० 19-13/70-एम० पी० टी०]

आर० मूर्ति,

अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार।

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

New Delhi, the 10th July 1970

S.O. 2473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises,

M/s. Pest Control A. S. Goel, 8/12, Rajpur Road, Delhi-6, as the agency for quality control and inspection of de-oiled rice bran prior to their export and directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 3608, dated the 16th November, 1965, namely:—

In the said notification, after serial number 10 and the entry relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"11. M/s. Pest Control A. S. Goel, 8/12, Rajpur Road, Delhi-6."

[No. 60(3)/Exp.Insp./67.]

विदेशी मंत्रालय व्यापार

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 1970

का० आ० 2473.—निर्यात (गुण नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स पेस्ट कंट्रोल ए० एस० गोयल, 8/12, राजपुर रोड, दिल्ली-6 को निरतलकृत चावल की भसी के, उनके निर्यात से पूर्व, गुण नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के लिए अभिकरण के रूप में एतद्वारा मान्यता प्रदान करती है और निदेश देती है कि भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3608 तारीख 16 नवम्बर, 1965 में और आगे निम्नलिखित संशोधन किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, क्रम संख्या -10 और तत्सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"11. मैसर्स पेस्ट कंट्रोल ए० एस० गोयल,

8/12/राजपुर रोड, दिल्ली -6"

[सं० 60(3) / एक्सपि० इन्सपे० /67]

S.O. 2474.—In pursuance of rule 7 of the Export of Mica (Inspection) Rules, 1969, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Commerce S.O. 1111, dated 25th March, 1967, namely:—

In the said notification, in the Table—

for item (vii) of the entry under column 2 against serial No. V. Export Inspection Agency, Madras at Gudur and Madras, the following shall be substituted, namely—

“(vii) Shri K. M. V. Reddy, P.O. Gudur, Dist. Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. 60(71)/Exp. Insp./68.]

M. K. B. BHATNAGAR,
Dy. Director (Export Promotion).

श्री० आ०.—2474 अन्नक का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1969 के नियम 7 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 1111 तारीख 25 मार्च, 1967 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, सारणी में :— .

क्रम सं० गुडर और मद्रास में स्थित निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण मद्रास के सामने स्तम्भ 2 के अन्तर्गत प्रविष्टि की मद (7) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(Vii) श्री के० एम० बी० रेड्डी ।

पी० आ० गुडुर,

जिला—नेल्लोर,

आन्ध्र प्रदेश ।”

[सं० 60(71)/नि० नि० /68]

एम० के० बी० भटनागर,

उप-निदेशक (निर्यात संवर्धन ।

COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 14th July 1970

S.O. 2475.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (7 of 1942), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri H. G. V. Reddy, I.A.S. as Chairman of the Coffee Board, Bangalore with effect from the forenoon of the 20th June, 1970, until further orders.

[No. F.9(19)Plant(B)/70.]

काफी नियंत्रण

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 1970

का० आ० 2475.—काफी अधिनियम, 1942 (1942 का 7) की धारा 4 की उपधारा 2 के खण्ड (ए) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, श्री एच० जी० वी० रेड्डी, आई० ए० एस० को 20 जून, 1970 के अपरान्ह से आगामी आदेशों तक, काफी बोर्ड, बंगलोर के अध्यक्ष के पद पर नियुक्त करती है ।

[सं० एफ 9 (19)^{*}—प्लांट (बी)/70]

New Delhi, the 15th July 1970

S.O. 2476.—On the expiry of the term of his re-employment in the Coffee Board, Shri G. Mathias relinquished charge of the office of Chairman, Coffee Board on the afternoon of the 14th November, 1969.

In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (7 of 1942), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. Krishnamurthy, Chief Coffee Marketing Officer in the Coffee Board, to perform the duties of the Chairman of the Coffee Board in addition to his duties as Chief Coffee Marketing Officer with effect from the 14th November, 1969 (afternoon) to 20th June, 1970 (forenoon).

[No. F.9(12)Plant(B)/67.]

M. L. GUPTA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 1970

का०घ्रा० 2476 :—काफी बोर्ड में उनकी पुनर्नियुक्ति की अवधि समाप्त होने पर, श्री जी० मथियस ने, 14 नवम्बर, 1969 के अपराह्न से, काफी बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के पद का कार्य भार छोड़ दिया।

काफी अधिनियम, 1942 (1942 का 7) की धारा 4 की उपधारा 2 के खण्ड (ए) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, काफी बोर्ड में मुख्य काफी विपणन अधिकारी श्री बी० कृष्णमूर्ति, को, 14 नवम्बर, 1969 के अपराह्न से 20 जून, 1970 के पूर्वान्तरतक, मुख्य काफी विपणन अधिकारी के रूप में उनके कर्तव्यों के अतिरिक्त, काफी बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिये नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० एफ० 9(12)—प्लेट (बी)/67]

एम० एल० गुप्त,

अवर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 15th July, 1970

S.O. 2477.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the film specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in Gujarat to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

- (1) Sub-Section 4 of the Section 12 and Section 18 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).
- (2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XVII of 1953).
- (3) Sub-Section (4) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Saurashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Saurashtra Act XVII of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Title of the film	Length 35 mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a Scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mahitichitra No. 125	228.59M	Director of Information, Govt. of Gujarat, Sachivalaya, Ahmedabad-15		Film dealing with news & current events (For release in Gujarat Circuit only).

[No. F. 28/1/70 FP App. 1479]

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

आवेदक

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई 1970

एस० नो० 2477.—इसके साथ लगी प्रथम अनुसूची में निर्धारित प्रत्येक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये निदेशों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार, फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड बम्बई की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, पुनः द्वारा इसके साथ लगी द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 2 में दी हुई फिल्म को उसके गुजराती भाषा रूप-रत सहित जिसका विवरण उसके सामने उक्त द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 6 में दिया हुआ है स्वीकृत करती है —

प्रथम अनुसूची

- (1) चलचित्र अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 37 वां केन्द्रीय अधिनियम) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 16।
- (2) बम्बई सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1953 (1953 का 17वां बम्बई अधिनियम की धारा 5 की उपधारा (3) तथा धारा 9।
- (3) सौराष्ट्र सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1953 (1953 का 17 वां सौराष्ट्र अधिनियम) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 9।

द्वितीय अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	फिल्म का नाम	फिल्म की लम्बाई	आवेदक का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म है या शिक्षा सम्बन्धी फिल्म है या समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या डाकुमेन्ट्री फिल्म है
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	सहितचित्रा संख्या 125	228.59 मीटर	सूचना नि.शक सरकार सचिवालय	गुजरात सरकार सचिवालय अहमदाबाद 15	समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म (केवल गुजरात सर्किट के लिए)

(संख्या फाईल 28/1/70—एफ० पी० परिशिष्ट 1479]

S.O. 2478.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the film specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in all its language versions to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(1) Sub-Section 4 of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).

(2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XI of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film	Length 35 mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a Scientific film or a film dealing with news & current events or a film intended for educational purposes or a documentary film
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Maharashtra News No. 217	224·94M	Director of Publicity, Govt. of Maharashtra, Film Centre, 68 Tardeo Road, Bombay-34.		Film dealing with news & current events (For release in Maharashtra Circuit only).

[No. F. 28/1/70-FP App. 1480]

J

K. K. KHAN,
Under Secy.

एस० ओ० 2478.—इसके साथ लगी प्रथम अनुसूची में निर्धारित प्रत्येक अधिनियम के उपबन्ध के अ तर्गत जारी किये गये निदेशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार, फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड बम्बई की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद एतद्वारा इसके साथ लगी द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 2 में दी गई किस्म को उसके सभी भाषाओं के स्वामन्तर्गों सहित जिसका विवरण उसके सामने उक्त द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 6 में दिया हुआ है, स्वीकृत करती है :—

प्रथम अनुसूची

- (1) चित्रचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37 वां अधिनियम) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 16 ।
- (2) बम्बई सिनेमा (विनियम), अधिनियम 1953 (1953 का 11वां बम्बई अधिनियम) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (3) तथा धारा 9 ।

द्वितीय अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	फिल्म का नाम	लम्बाई 35 मि०मी०	आरेदक का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म है या शिक्षा सम्बन्धी फिल्म है या समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या रा. मत्री फिल्म है
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1	2	3	4	5	6
1	महाराष्ट्र समाचार संख्या 217	224.94 मीटर	प्रचार निदेशक, फिल्म सेन्टर, बम्बई-34	महाराष्ट्र सरकार, 68 नारदेव रोड महाराष्ट्र	समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म (केवल सॉकेट के लिए)

[संख्या फ० 28/1/70—एफ० पी० परिशिष्ट 1480)]

क० क० खान, प्रवर सचिव ।

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

Iron & Steel Control


ORDER

Calcutta, the 22nd June, 1970

S. O. 2479.—ESS. COMM/RPDE/73.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Notification No. S.O. 1436 dated 18-4-67 under the Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production & Distribution for purposes of export) Order, 1966, I hereby direct that the firm specified in Column 1 of the Table below shall sell the goods as specified in Column 2 there against to the firm specified in the corresponding entry in Column 3 of the said table for purposes of manufacture of Engineering goods for export at the price indicated there-against in Column 4 subject to the conditions enumerated in Column 5 of the said table.

Name of the firm	Specification of goods	Name of the exporter	Price	Condition
1	2	3	4	5
M/s Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd. Indranagar, Singhbhum.	M.S. Wires— (1) 14.322 M.T. H. B. Wires— (2) 7.063 M.T. 21.385 M.T. (Twenty-one point three eighty five only).	M/s Super Cycle & Allied Industries, Gill Road, Ludhiana-3.	At current market rate.	Supplies should be made on Export Priority basis (i.e. a priority next only to 'Defence').

[No. PEP/2/4/(121)/68]

By Order etc. S. C. MUKHERJEE,
Director of export production &
Iron & Steel Controller,

इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय

(लोहा तथा इस्पात नियंत्रण)

आदेश

कलकत्ता, 22 जून, 1970

एस० ओ० 2479 आवश्यक वस्तु (निर्यात के प्रयोजनों के लिए उत्पादन और वितरण का विनियमन) आदेश 1966 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना सं० एस० ओ० 1436 दिनांक 18-4-67 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, एतद्वारा नीचे दिए गये तालिका के स्तम्भ 1 के फर्म को स्तम्भ 2 में उल्लेखित वस्तुओं को, स्तम्भ 3 में नामांकित फर्म को इंजीनियरी वस्तुओं के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात हेतु स्तम्भ 4 में दिए गये मूल्य पर, स्तम्भ 5 में दिए हुए शर्तों पर विक्रय करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

फर्म का नाम	वस्तुओं का विस्तृत विवरण	निर्यातक का नाम	मूल्य	शर्तें
1	2	3	4	5
मेसर्स इण्डियन स्टील एण्ड वायर प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, इन्द्रनगर सिंगभूम ।	एम० एस० वायर्स 14.322 टन एच०वी० वायर्स 7.063 टन (इक्कीस दशमलव तीन आठ पांच टन)	सुपर सायकिल एण्ड एलायड इण्डस्ट्रीज़, गोल रोड, लघियाना	सामान्य मूल्य जो माल के भुगतान के समय हो	माल का भुगतान प्राथमिकता के आधार पर (अर्थात् ऐसी प्राथमिकता जो प्रतिरक्षा के मात के भुगतान के बाद हो) देनी होगी।

[सं० पी० ई० पी० 2/4/(121)/68]

आज्ञा से इत्यादि

मुख्य चन्द्र मुखर्जी,
निर्यात उत्पादन निदेशक,
आर। ई। ई.
लोहा तथा इस्पात नियंत्रक।

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Industrial Development)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 10th July 1970

S.O. 2480.—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment No. 2 to IS:3035(Part III)—1967 Specification for thermoplastic insulated weather proof cables—Part III polyethylene insulated and polyethylene sheathed—has been issued with a view to amending clause 6.1 and

Table 8. Clause 5.1 has also been amended so as to include '3/4 H grade of aluminium' in the specification.

This amendment shall come into force with immediate effect.

[No. CMD/13:5.]

औद्योगिक विभाग, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा कम्पनी मामलों का मंत्रालय

(औद्योगिक विभाग व्यापार)

(भारतीय मानक संस्था)

नई दिल्ली 10 जुलाई, 1970

एस ओ 2480 संख्या सी एम डी 13:5 भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह विनियम, 1955 के विनियम 4 के अनुसरणार्थ भारतीय मानक संस्था सूचित करती है कि आई० एस: 3035 (भाग 3) -1967 थर्मोप्लास्टिक ऋतुसहरोधित केबलों की विशिष्टि भाग 3 पोलिइथाइलीन रोधित और पोलिइथालीन कवच चढ़े, का संशोधन संख्या 2 खण्ड 6.1 और सारणी 3 में संशोधन करने के उद्देश्य से प्रचालित किया गया है। खण्ड 5.1 का भी संशोधन 3/4 एच ग्रेड का एल्युमिनियम, विशिष्टि में सम्मिलित करने के लिए किया गया है।

यह संशोधन तुरन्त ही लागू हो जाए गा।

[सं० सी० एम० डी /13:5]

New Delhi, the 14th July 1970

S.O. 2481—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. CM/L.2226, dated 29-1-70 particulars of which are given below, has been cancelled with effect from 30th June, 1970

Licence No. and date	Name and address of the Licensee	Article/process covered by the Licence cancelled	Relevant Indian Standard
CM/L2226 29-1-70.	M/s. Timber Trades, Khajuri Road, P.O. Yamuna Nagar, Distt. Ambala (Haryana) having their Office at 217/D/R Model Town, P. O. Yamuna Nagar, Distt. Ambala (Haryana).	Plywood Tea-Chest Battens	IS :10-1964 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Second Revision.)

[No. MDD/55:2226].

A. K. GUPTA,

Deputy Director General

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 1970

एस० ओ० 2481-समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) विनियम 1955. के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के अनुसरणार्थ भारतीय

मानक संस्था द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस सं० सी० एम/एल-2226 दिनांक 29-1-1970 जिनके थ्रूरे नीचे दिए हैं, 30 जून 1970 से रद्द कर दिया गया है :

लाइसेंस सं० और तारीख	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	रद्द किए लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	तत्सम्बन्धी भारत तीय मानक
सी एम/एल-2226 29-1-70	मेसर्स टिम्बर ट्रेडर्स खजूरी रोड, डाकघर यमुनानगर, जिला अम्बाला (हरयाणा) इनका कार्यालय 217/डी/आर माडल टाउन डाकघर यमुना नगर जिला अम्बाला (हरयाणा) में है ।	चाय के बक्कों के लिए प्लाई- वुड की पट्टियां बुड की पट्टियां	10-1964 चाय के बक्कों के लिए प्लाईवुड की विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

[सं० एम० डी० डी०/55: 2226]

ए० के० गुप्ता,
उपमहानिदेशक ।

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour & Employment)

New Delhi, the 13th July 1970

S.O. 2482.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that—

- (1) Nildongiri Sisal Factory.
- (2) Burmah Shell Depot.
- (3) Delhi Saw Mill.
- (4) Samelaswari Saw Mill.

were situated in Sambalpur area which was a sparse area (that is an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa;

And, whereas by virtue of their location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factories were granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 218, dated the 10th January, 1962;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Sambalpur area in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, against Serial No. 12, the entry "Sambalpur" in column 3 and the corresponding entries in column 4 shall be omitted.

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय

(श्रम और रोजगार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 1970

फा० आ० 2482 .—यनः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया था कि

- (1) नीलदौन गिरी सीमल फैक्टरी ।
- (2) बर्मा शैल डिपो ।
- (3) दिल्ली सां मिल ।
- (4) समेलेश्वरी सां मिल ।

उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में संबलपुर क्षेत्र में स्थिति थे, जो एक छितरा क्षेत्र था, (अर्थात् ऐसी क्षेत्र जिसकी बीमा योग्य आबादी 500 से कम थी) ;

और, यतः छितरे क्षेत्र में उनको अवस्थिति के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपयुक्त फैक्टरियों को, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या फा० आ० 216 तारीख 10 जनवरी 1962 द्वारा, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च के अधीन नियोजक के विशेष अभिधाय के संदाय से तब तक के लिए छूट देदी थी जब तक कि उस अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उस क्षेत्र में प्रवर्तित नहीं होते;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में संबलपुर श्रम की बीमायोग्य आबादी अब 500 से बहुत गई है, और वह अब छितरा क्षेत्र नहीं है ;

अतः, अब कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम में एतद्द्वारा और आगे संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में क्रमसंख्या 12 के सामने, स्तम्भ 3 में 'संबलपुर' प्रविष्टि और स्तम्भ 4 में तत्सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों का लोप कर दिया जायेगा ।

[सं० फा० 6/2/68 एच आई (i)]

S.O. 2483.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that—

- (1) Sivakali Oil and Flour Mill, Khetrappur, Sambalpur.
- (2) Kumar Corporation, Farm Road, Sambalpur.
- (3) State Transport Workshop, Sambalpur.

were situated in Sambalpur area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa;

And, whereas by virtue of their location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factories were granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2657, dated the 14th August, 1962;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Sambalpur area in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, against Serial No. 4 the entry "Sambalpur" in column 3 and the corresponding entries in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/12/68-HI(II).]

का०आ० 2483— यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया था कि

- (1) शिवकाली आयल एण्ड क्लोर मिल्स, खेतराज पुर, संबल पुर ।
- (2) कुमार कारपोरेशन, फार्म रोड, संबल पुर ।
- (3) स्टेट ट्रासपोर्ट वर्कशाप, संबलपुर ।

उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में संबलपुर क्षेत्र में स्थित थे जो एक छितरा क्षेत्र था, (अर्थात् ऐसा क्षेत्र जिसको बीमा योग्य आबादी 500 से कम थी) ; और यतः छितरे क्षेत्र में उनकी अवस्थिति के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपयुक्त फैक्टरियों को, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 2657, तारीख 14 अगस्त, 1962 द्वारा, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च के अधीन नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदाय से तब तक के लिए छूट दे दी थी जब तक कि उस अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उस क्षेत्र में प्रवर्तित नहीं होते ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में संबल पुर क्षेत्र की बीमा योग्य आबादी अब 500 से बढ़ गई है और यह अब छितरी क्षेत्र नहीं है ;

अतः अब कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिसूचना में एतद्द्वारा और आगे संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 4 के सामने स्तंभ 3 में 'संबलपुर' प्रविष्ट और स्तंभ 4 में तत्सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों का लोप कर दिया जाएगा ।

[म० फा० 6/12/68-एच०आई (ii)]

S.O. 2484.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that M/s. Hlrakud Automobiles, Sambalpur Town was situated in Sambalpur area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa;

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 3016, dated the 18th September 1962;

And, whercas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Sambalpur area in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, against Serial No. 1 the entry "Sambalpur" in column 3 and the corresponding entry in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/12/68-HI(III).]

५१०आ० 2484.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया था कि मैसर्ज हीराकुव ओटोमोबाइल्स, संबलपुर, टाऊन, उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में संबलपुर क्षेत्र में स्थिति थी; जो एक छितरा क्षेत्र था (अर्थात् ऐसा क्षेत्र जिसकी बीमा योग्य आबादी 500 से कम थी);

और यतः छितरे क्षेत्र में उसकी अवस्थिति के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपर्युक्त फैक्टरी को भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 3016 तारीख 18 सितम्बर, 1962 द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च के अधीन नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदाय से तब तक के लिए छूट दे दी थी जब तक कि उस अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उस क्षेत्र में प्रवर्तित नहीं होते;

अतः अब कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिसूचना में एतद्वारा और आगे संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में क्रम सं० 1 के सामने स्तंभ 3 में “संबलपुर” प्रविष्टि और स्तंभ 4 में तत्सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों का लोप कर दिया जायेगा।

[सं० फा० 6/12/68—एच आई (iii)]

S.O. 2485.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that Utkal Automobiles (P) Ltd., Modipara, was situated in Sambalpur area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa;

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 912, dated the 19th March, 1963;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Sambalpur area in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, against Serial No. 3, the entry “Sambalpur” in column 3 and the corresponding entry in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/12/68-HI(iv).]

का० आ० 2485.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया था कि उतकल आटोमोबाइल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, मोदीपारा उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में संबलपुर क्षेत्र में; स्थिति थी; जो एक छितरा क्षेत्र था (अर्थात् ऐसा क्षेत्र जिसकी बीमा योग्य आबादी 500 से कम थी);

और यतः छितरे क्षेत्र में उसकी अवस्थिति के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपर्युक्त फैक्ट्री को भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 912 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1963 द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च के अधीन नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदाय से तब तक के लिए छूट दे दी थी जब तक कि उस अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उस क्षेत्र में प्रवर्तित नहीं होते;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले संबलपुर क्षेत्र की बीमायोग्य आबादी अब 500 से बढ़ गई है और अब यह छितरा क्षेत्र नहीं है;

अतः अब कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिसूचना में एतद्वारा और और आगे संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 6 के सामने स्तंभ 3 में “संबलपुर” प्रविष्टि और स्तंभ 4 में तत्सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों को लोप कर दिया जाएगा ।

[सं० फ० 6/12/68—एच आई (4)]

S.O. 2486.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that Central Workshop State Transport Service was situated in Mudipara area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa;

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Social Security No. S.O. 947, dated the 19th March, 1965;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Mudipara area in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, against Serial No. 6, the entry “Mudipara” in column 3 and the corresponding entry in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/12/68-HI(v).]

का० आ० 2486.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया था कि सेन्ट्रल वर्कशॉप स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस, उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में मुदीपारा क्षेत्र में, स्थित थी; जो एक छितरा क्षेत्र था (अर्थात् ऐसा क्षेत्र जिसकी बीमा योग्य आबादी 500 से कम थी) ;

और यतः छितरे क्षेत्र में उसकी अवस्थिति के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपर्युक्त फैक्टरी को, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 947, तारीख 19 मार्च, 1965 द्वारा, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च के अधीन नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदाय से तब तक के लिए छूट दे दी थी जब तक कि उस अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उस क्षेत्र में प्रवर्तित नहीं होते ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में मुदीपारा क्षेत्र की बीमायोग्य आबादी अब 500 से बढ़ गई है और अब यह छितरा क्षेत्र नहीं है ;

अतः अब कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिसूचना में एतद्वारा और आगे संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 6 के सामने स्तम्भ 3 में “मुदीपारा” प्रविष्टि और स्तम्भ 4 में तत्संबन्धी प्रविष्टियों का लोप कर दिया जाएगा ।

[सं० फा० 6/12/68 एच आई (V)]

S.O. 2487.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that Orissa Flour Mills (Private) Limited was situated in Khetrajpur area which was a sparse area. (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa.

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 886, dated the 27th February, 1968;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Khetrapur area in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, against Serial No. 4 the entry "Khetrapur" in column 3 and the corresponding entry in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/12/68-HI (vi).]

का० आ० 2487. —यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया था कि उड़ीसा प्लोर मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में खेतराजपुर क्षेत्र में स्थिति थी जो छितरा क्षेत्र था (अर्थात् ऐसा क्षेत्र जिसकी बीमा योग्य आबादी 500 से कम थी; और, यतः छितरे क्षेत्र में उसकी अवस्थिति के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपर्युक्त फैक्टरी को भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम, रोजगार पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० 886 तारीख 27 फरवरी, 1968 द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च के अधीन नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदाय से तब तक के लिए छूट दे दी थी जब तक कि उस अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उस क्षेत्र में प्रवर्तित नहीं होते ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में खेतराजपुर क्षेत्र की बीमा योग्य आबादी अब 500 से बढ़ गई है और अब यह छितरा क्षेत्र नहीं है ;

अतः अब कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिसूचना एन० द्वारा और आगे संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 4 के सामने स्तंभ 3 में "खेतराजपुर" प्रविष्टि और स्तंभ 4 में संबंधी प्रविष्टियों का लोप कर दिया जाएगा ।

[सं० फा० 6/12/68-एच आई(ii)]

S.O. 2488.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that M/s. Utkal Automobiles (P) Ltd. was situated in Medipara area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa;

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 3402, dated the 16th September, 1969;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Modipara area in the district of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the schedule to the said notification, against Serial No. 7, the entry "Modipara" in column 3 and the corresponding entry in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/12/68-HI(vii).]

५१० अ० 2488—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया था कि मैमर्स उत्कल आटोमोबाइल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में, मोदीपारा क्षेत्र में, स्थिति थी जो एक निर्यात क्षेत्र था (अर्थात् ऐसा क्षेत्र जिसकी बीमा योग्य आबादी 500 से कम थी); और यतः छितरे क्षेत्र में उसकी अवस्थिति के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपयुक्त फैक्टरी को भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3402 तारीख 16 सितम्बर, 1969 द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च के अधीन नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदाय से तब तक के लिए छूट दे दी थी जब तक कि उस अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उस क्षेत्र में प्रवर्तित नहीं होते, और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के संबलपुर जिले में मोदीपारा क्षेत्र की बीमायोग्य आबादी अब 500 से बढ़ गई है और अब यह छितरा क्षेत्र नहीं है।

अतः अब कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिसूचना में एतद्वारे और आगे संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 7 के सामने स्तंभ 3 में "मोदीपारा" प्रविष्टि और स्तंभ 4 में तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टियों का लोप कर दिया जाएगा।

[सं० फा० 6/12/68—एच आई (VII)]

S.O. 2489.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 19th day of July, 1970 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh, namely:—

- I. Hardwar consisting of revenue villages of Mayapur, Ahmedpur Karach, Ahmedpur Karhalli, Jwalapur, Rajpur, Banawali, Ranipur, Jamalpur, Khurd, Raoli Mahdood, Salimpur, Mahdood, Jaggaipur, Shekhpura and Kankhal in Pargana Jwalapur, Tehsil Roorkee, District Saharanpur.
- II. Bamrauli consisting of revenue villages of Jhapia, Bamrauli, Uprahar in Pargana Chail, Tehsil Chail, District Allahabad.
- III. Naini consisting of revenue villages of Chak Bahrura, Chak Macho Dixit, Chak Naunia, Naini Taluka, Naini Daddi, Chak Gulam Mohamad and Mawaiya, in Pargana Arail, Tehsil Karchana, District Allahabad.

[No. F.604(7)/70-HI.]

का० आ० 2489.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारे जुलाई, 1970 के 19वें दिन को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा

चुकी है) और अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] उत्तर प्रदेश-राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

1. हरिद्वार, जिसमें ज्वालापुर परगना, रुड़की तहसील, जिला सहारनपुर के राजस्व ग्राम मायापुर, ग्रहमदपुर करब, ग्रहमदपुर कर्हली, ज्वालापुर, राजपुर, बांसवाली, रानीपुर, जमालपुर खुर्द, रावली महमूद, सलीमपुर महमूद, जगतपुर, शेखपुरा उर्फ कनखल सम्मिलित हैं ।
2. बमरौली, जिसमें चैल परगना, चैल तहसील, जिला इलाहाबाद के राजस्व/ग्राम सपिया, बमरौली, अप्रहार सम्मिलित है ।
3. नैनी, जिसमें अरेल परगना, कर्चना तहसील, जिला इलाहाबाद के राजस्व ग्राम चक बबरूरा, चक माधो दिक्षित, चक नोनिया, नैनी तालुक, नैनी बावरी, चक गुलाम मोहम्मद और भवइया भी मिलित है ।

[सं० फा० 604(7)/70-एच० आई०]

New Delhi, the 15th July 1970

S.O. 2490.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies that, with effect from the 1st January 1969, section 6 of the said Act shall in its application to Messrs Mandovi Motors, Attavar, Nandigudde Road, Mangalore, including branches at Panjim and Bangalore be subject to the modification that for the words "six and a quarter per cent", the words "eight per cent" shall be substituted.

[No. 8/18/69-PF.II.]

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 1970

फा०आ० 2490 —कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, इस विषय में आवश्यक जांच कर लेने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि 1 जनवरी, 1969 से उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6, मैसर्स मानडोवी मोटर्स, अत्तावर, नन्दी गुड्डेरोड, मंगलोर, जिसके अन्तर्गत पंजिम और बंगलौर स्थित शाखाएं भी हैं, को लागू होने के संबंध में इस उपान्तरण के अध्याधीन होगी कि "सवा छह प्रतिशत" शब्दों के लिए "आठ प्रतिशत" शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे ।

[सं० 8/18/69-भ० नि० 2 (ii)]

S.O. 2491.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 19 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it under section 3 of the said Act to recover as an arrear of land revenue any amount due from an employer in relation to an establishment in respect of which it is the appropriate Government, shall also be exercisable by the District Collectors in the State of Punjab within their respective jurisdictions.

[No. 11(26)61-PF.II.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

का० ओ० 2491.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 19 के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निदेश देती है कि उस स्थापन के सम्वन्ध में, जिसके बारे में वह सन्तुष्ट सरकार है, नियोजक द्वारा देय किसी रकम को भू-राजस्व की वकाया में तौर पर वसूल करने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन उसके द्वारा प्रयोक्तव्य शक्तियाँ, राजव राज्‍य के जिला कलक्टरों द्वारा भी अपनी अपनी-अधिकारिता के भीतर, प्रयोक्तव्य होंगी ।

[सं० 11(26)61-पी० एफ० II]

दलजीत सिंह, अवसर सचिव ।

(Department of Labour & Employment)

New Delhi, the 14th July 1970

S.O. 2492.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between 9 employers of Satna Lime Stone Quarries, Satna and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 7th July, 1970.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR (M.P.)

Camp at Allahabad

Dated June 27, 1970

PRESENT:

Shri G. C. Agarwala, Presiding Officer.

CASE REFERENCE No. CGIT/LC(R) (22) of 1969

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the quarries of the employers mentioned in Schedule I (Nine Employers) of Satna Area

Versus

Their workmen represented through the M.P. Stone & Lime Mazdoor Sangh, Satna Sidin, Satna (M.P.)

APPEARANCES:

For employers—1. Sri K. C. Banerji for Jaiswal Limestone Company, Satna.
2. Sri Behari Lal Nigam for Harry Mining Company, Satna.
3. Sri B. N. Rai for other seven employers & Incorporated Association.

For workmen.—Sri C. S. Tiwari, General Secretary, M.P. Stone Lime Mazdoor Sangh, Satna.

INDUSTRY: Limestone.

DISTRICT: Satna (M.P.)

AWARD

By Notification No 36/1/68-LPI, dated 24th April, 1969, the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) Government of India, referred the following matters of dispute, as stated in the Schedule II to the order of reference to this Tribunal, for adjudication:—

Matters of Dispute

SCHEDULE I

- (1) Diwan Lime Company, Satna.
- (2) Dyers Stone Lime Company (Private) Ltd., Satna.
- (3) S. N. Sunderson and Company, Satna.
- (4) S. K. Kahanson and Sons, Satna.

- (5) Harrying Mining Corporation, Satna.
- (6) Jaiswal Stone Lime Company, Satna.
- (7) Chourasia Lime Company, Satna.
- (8) National Stone Lime Company, Satna.
- (9) Baghelkhand Products Limited, Satna.

SCHEDULE II

- "(1) Whether, having regard to the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industries, the workmen of the quarries of the employers mentioned in Schedule I are entitled to any increase in their wages? If so, to what relief are they entitled?
- (2) Whether the workmen of the quarries of the employers mentioned in Schedule I are entitled to bonus, in addition to any bonus—they have already received, in respect of the accounting year 1966. If so, what should be the quantum of such bonus?"

2. The reference relates to nine employers and not all of the Satna area. There are at least two employers who are engaged in large scale mining and have their captive mines. They are the Satna Cement Factory which have their Sagma Limestone Quarry and Babupur mines belonging to Hindustan Steel Ltd. of Rourkela Steel Plant. There is another big factory known as Satna Limestone Quarry which also engaged in large scale mining of limestone. They are evidently not comparable concerns and seem to have implemented the Wage Board recommendations. There is no dispute that such of them who are continuing their business, have implemented the first interim recommendation of the Wage Board. On commencement of the hearing of this case, the Union, M.P. Stone & Lime Mazdoor Sangh, moved this Tribunal for interim relief, in consequence whereof, an interim award, was recorded by this Tribunal on 15th January, 1970. It was directed that from the date of the demand i.e. 21st December, 1967 except for M/s. S. N. Sunderson & Company who had entered into a settlement on the question of the second interim relief by means of a settlement dated 30th March, 1967, all other employers shall pay the second interim relief as recommended by the Wage Board by its order dated 29th April, 1966 and accepted by Govt. Notification No. WB-2(4)/66(2), dated 12th August, 1967. For National Stone Lime Company which claimed that they had closed their mining business from 1965, the question was left open. Two other employers viz. M/s. S. K. Kahansons & Company and M/s. Baghelkhand Products (P) Ltd. also pleaded that they had closed their business, the former from 1965 and the latter since 26th January, 1960. There were no directions made in the interim award regarding these employers and the question will now be examined in this award.

3. All the employers filed their statements of claim as also the sponsoring Union, the M.P. Stone Lime Mazdoor Sangh, followed by rejoinders. The following issues framed in the case will show the pleas raised and the points in controversy. Pleas which are of general nature and which have been raised by practically all the employers have been given under one group as "General Issues" and specific pleas raised by each employer under the headings of such employers.

Issues

General Issues:

- (1) Whether the workmen are not entitled to increase in wages on basis of Wages Board Recommendations for reasons stated in paragraphs 9 of written statements of M/s. Dyers Stone Lime Company, Diwan Lime Co., S. N. Sunderson & Co., S. K. Kahansons and Co., and para 10 of the written statement of M/s. Baghelkhand Products Ltd. and para 11 of the written statement of Chaurasia Limestone Co.?
- (2) Whether M.P. Stone Lime Mazdoor Sangh was not competent to raise the dispute having raised as earlier dispute for implementation of interim report. Is the dispute not an industrial dispute?
- (3) Whether the workers in the mining industry are mostly seasonal and non-permanent. If so, its effect?
- (4) Whether the recommendations of Wage Board being non-statutory the workmen under terms of reference have no right for increase of wages?
- (5) Whether most of the workers are piece raters and are contract labour. If so, its effect?
- (6) Whether the recommendations of the Wage Board on piece raters are incapable of implementation?

- (7) Whether the employers mentioned in Schedule I or any of them have not the capacity to bear any increase in wages?
- (8) Do the existing wages compare favourably with prevailing wages in the region?
- (9) Whether the employers or any of them did not earn sufficient profit so as to be liable to pay bonus over and above the statutory minimum already paid.

Specific Issues on each Employer:

1. *Dyers Stone Lime Company:—*

- (i) Whether Dyers Stone Lime & Co had agreed to implement Wage Board recommendations by reason of agreements dated April and August, 1964. If so, its effect?
- (ii) Whether conciliation settlement dated 16th July, 1964 between the employers M/s Dyers Stone Lime Co and the Union had been terminated by a proper notice and is no longer binding on the workmen?

2. *Diwan Lime Company —*

- (i) Whether wages being paid by M/s Diwan Lime Co are already adequate and fair?

3. *S. N. Sunderson & Co. —*

- (i) What is the effect of settlement dated 30th March, 1967, if any?

4. *S. K. Kahansons & Company —*

- (i) Whether M/s S K Kahansons & Co. closed mining activities since 1965. If so, the reference against them is bad?

5. *Harry Mining Corporation —*

- (i) Whether M/s Harry Mining Corporation hold leases for limestone as minor mineral from State Government and the operation is carried on as a cottage industry?
- (ii) Do the wages paid by them compare favourably with other comparable concerns in the region?

6. *Jaiswal Stone Lime Company:—*

- (i) Whether M/s Jaiswal Lime Co. is engaged only in extracting and mining limestone for supply to Durgapur Steel Plant on a long term contract basis. If so, its effect on the wages?

7. *National Stone Lime Company.—*

- (i) Whether M/s National Stone Lime Co. closed down their business in 1965, if so, the reference against them is bad in law?

8. *Baghelkhand Products Ltd. Satna:—*

- (i) Whether M/s Baghelkhand Products (P) Ltd. closed the mining operation from 26th January 1969. If so, its effect?

Findings on General Issues:

Issue No 1.—All these employers covered by the issue under reference were represented by Association of Industrial & Commercial Employers and the pleas raised are therefore identical. It is stated that the Central Wage Board for Lime Stone and Dolomite Mining Industries was a non-statutory Wage Board and the recommendations do not create any right among the workers. That the Wage Board was non statutory admits of no doubt and as such the recommendations do not confer a statutory right to the workers. All the same the recommendations do not confer a statutory right to the well recognised principles of wage fixation on industry cum-region basis with due regard to be paying capacity have been observed. It cannot be said that the recommendations will be of no value and should be completely ignored.

It was next alleged that the Wage Board neither gave any opportunity to the management nor disclosed the material gathered by the Wage Board so that the management could put forward it's comments. This again is wrong in as much as in paragraph 17 at page 2 the Wage Board issued a questionnaire which is Appendix I to the report and most of the employer organisations including

Madhya Pradesh Lime Manufacturers Association did send a reply to the questionnaire. The Wage Board further in its report had stated at different places the materials gathered and on which the recommendations were made.

The third objection taken is that the Wage Board was required by Government to consider special features of the industry and then to give its recommendations. The point was not clarified what other factors were not taken into account. The special features of the industry had been stated by the Wage Board in Chapters II & III of the Report and it cannot be said that the special features of the industry were not taken into account.

The next objection taken is that the Wage Board in fixing wages has not adhered to the principle of industry-cum-region basis. This aspect of the matter will be dealt with in detail under Issue No. 4 which is again on the same subject that the recommendations should not be implemented.

The next objection taken is that so far as piece rated workers are concerned, the Wage Board has not fixed any piece rates and recommendations are incapable of implementation. This is again a subject matter of separate issue, Issue No. 6, and will be dealt with under that issue.

The next objection taken is that the Tribunal is required to apply the principles on which the wages are fixed and should evolve a wage structure independently of the recommendations of the Wage Board which are not at all binding on the industrial tribunals. It is further alleged that in so far as the reference order requires the industrial tribunal to consider recommendations of the Wage Board, the reference order is invalid. If however the tribunal has to evolve a wage structure rejecting the recommendations of the Wage Board and the matter is to be covered by the terms of reference, the tribunal of course would be competent to do it. But the terms being as they are, the tribunal is not required to evolve a wage structure independently of the Wage Board recommendations. It was only to see whether the recommendations of the Wage Board should be implemented and if so to what extent. The issue is, therefore, decided accordingly.

Issue No. 2.—The first part of the issue that the demand was for implementation of interim report and not for the implementation of the final report of the Wage Board is clearly based on a typing error in the pleadings of the Union wherein for the word "Antrim" the word "Antrim" had been used. This has been clarified by means of an application filed subsequently by the Union. The conciliation failure report would show that the Union served a strike notice dated 22nd December 1967 for implementation of the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board. There is therefore no substance in the plea.

The second part of the issue that the dispute raised is not an industrial dispute as most of the workers of the employers are not members of the Union is also of no avail. No such stand was taken in the conciliation proceedings as there is no mention about it in the conciliation failure report. The burden of proving the fact lay on the employers and they made no attempt to establish the plea. They somehow thought that the burden was on the Union which is not so. After the evidence was over, for the satisfaction of the Tribunal, the Union was required to produce membership register which it did on the last hearing on 26th June 1970. A list of membership of workers of each employer was also required to be filed which has been done by the Union. Against this list, certain objections were filed by the employers but that cannot be considered at this stage. Had they summoned the register and counterfoil receipts during the hearing, the question could have been examined in detail. *Prima facie*, from the list of the membership filed by the Union, it is found that the Union has a representative capacity for all the employers covered by the reference and the dispute is an industrial dispute so as to confer jurisdiction to this Tribunal. It may incidentally be mentioned that the point was considered while recording interim award giving interim relief.

Issues Nos. 3 and 5.—Both these issues may be taken up together. It was pleaded on behalf of the employers that most of the labour are agriculturists and work is rendered on a seasonal and non-permanent basis through contractors. From the evidence this appears to be so. It has come out from the evidence of some of the employers, namely, Sri A. K. Jauhar (E.W. 3) General Manager of M/s Dewan Lime Company, Sri M. Macdeo, Managing Director of M/s Dyers Stone Lime Co. (P) Ltd., Sri B. D. Kalia (E.W. 1) a Partner of M/s S. N. Sunder-son & Co., Sri S. Majumdar (E.W. 6) of M/s Bhaghelkhand Products (P) Ltd. and a few others on behalf of the employers not covered by reference, namely, Sri Ram Chander Agarwal (E.W. 7) for Limestone Company Satna, Sri Madara

Lal Bhai (E.W. 8) who has a mine some 30 miles away from Satna and Sri R. P. Nagrath (E.W. 9) another employer who has a mine in Kachgaon some 52 miles away from Satna that the mining operation is a seasonal one and is suspended during rains. The quarrying work is rendered through contractors who employ labour on piece rate basis. The workers come and work at their convenience. The documents filed also bear out the fact as the strength of regular employees is very low (vide Ex. E. 6, E. 39 and E. 36). The fact had been noticed by the Wage Board also (vide paragraph 2.6—Chapter II page 10). Against this evidence Sri Chandru Shekhar Tiwari (W.W. 1), General Secretary of the Union came in evidence and controverted the fact. He stated that the workers are not agriculturists and the operation is not seasonal, but the employers close the work during rainy season and the contractors are really piece rated workers themselves. He, however, admitted that the mining becomes difficult during rainy season. It is, therefore, evident that the work is an essentially seasonal in character and the workers must naturally be agriculturists residing in the neighbourhood of the mines. He himself is not an employee of any employer and the Union having failed to produce any other evidence, the stand taken by the employers and the evidence adduced by them must be accepted. It has, therefore, be held that the mining work is seasonal and is mostly rendered through contractors who either themselves do or employ their own labour on piece rate basis. The effect of this, however, would be considered at a subsequent stage.

Issue No. 4.—Before considering the recommendations of the Wage Board, it would be proper to notice what principles a Wage Board has to observe so as to have at least a persuasive value of its recommendations, if not the binding force, on the question of wage when it comes up for adjudication before a tribunal. The matter was considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Express Newspapers (Private) Ltd. Vs. The Union of India [1961 (1) LLJ 339] where it was held that on a question of fair wage determination, the capacity of the industry to pay is a material factor for consideration, and this should be approached on industry-cum-region basis after taking a fair cross section of the industry and that in a given case, it may be even permissible to divide the industry into appropriate classes and then deal with the capacity of the industry to pay class-wise. This matter was considered in Express Newspaper case (supra) where a statutory Wage Board had been set up. The philosophy and functions of the Wage Board, however, were considered at length irrespective of the fact whether the Wage Board are statutory or otherwise. The matter came to be considered again in another case before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in respect of a Wage Board set up for jute industry in C.A. No. 923 of 1966. F.L.R., 1970 (20) k 252 Workmen of Shri Bajrang Jute Mills Limited Vs. The Employers or Shri Bajrang Jute Mills Limited in which principles laid down in Express Newspapers (P) Ltd. case were reiterated, and it was emphasised that if the industry is divided into different classes the capacity of each individual unit may not become necessary to consider. It was, however, pointed out that even if the industry is divided into different classes "it will still be necessary to consider the capacity of the respective classes to bear the burden imposed on them. For this purpose a fair cross section of these respective classes may have to be taken for careful consideration for deciding what burden the class considered as a whole can bear." The following observations are material and have to be borne in mind before assessing the recommendations of the Wage Board in this case:—

"The approach of the Wage Board to determine uniform wage scales for the entire industry must suffer from an inherent weakness. Conditions such as easy access to raw materials, transport, nearness of markets for disposal of the manufactured produce, availability of labour, the type of market whether within or outside the country for which the manufactured articles are intended and diverse other factors must vary from region to region. Likewise, economic conditions affecting the consumer prices must and do differ, as is well-known, from region to region, depending largely upon whether a particular region is self-sufficient or not in the elemental needs of its citizens and these in turn are bound to affect living standards. It would therefore be too artificial and unrealistic approach to be oblivious of these differences and to attempt to group together all establishments and factories and devise common wage scales applicable to all of them disregarding the peculiar features of the industry in a particular region. Favourable conditions prevailing in one region would place industrial concerns there in a position better than those in other regions where such conditions do not occur. Similarly, in regions where consumer prices are lower, labour would be better off than in rest of the regions where the living index is higher; yet, the wage scales would

be the same in all the regions. Uniformity of wage-scales, irrespective of differences in conditions would place both the employees and the employers (?) in the other regions. Instead of attaining harmony there would as a result arise inevitably a feeling of discrimination. Though, as stated by this Court in *Express Newspapers'* case it may not be possible or even necessary for a Wage Board to scrutinise all the establishments separately and it would be enough to take a representative cross-section of the industry for assessment, the cross-section to be a truly representative one and capable of giving a true picture of the conditions of both the industry and labour must be one from each region where establishments of the industry in question are situated."

The Hon'ble Court proceeded further how the disharmony in the approach of the problem by the Wage Board and Industrial Tribunal can be resolved and made the following pertinent observation:—

"Such a disharmony in the approach to the problem of determination of wage-scales by a Wage Board on the one hand and an Industrial Tribunal on the other must inevitably occur because whereas the attempt of a Board would be to uniformise wage scale for the entire industry though it is spread over different parts of the country where conditions can rarely be expected to be similar or the same, the concern of a Tribunal would principally be to determine equitably the wage scale for a single unit with which it is for the time being concerned. The difficulty would be all the more felt by such a Tribunal where it is faced with the dilemma whether or not it should follow the Board's recommendations arrived at on principles different from (as in the present case) those consistently followed in industrial adjudication. One should have thought that this difficulty would have been realised before the recommendations of the Wage Board were accepted by Government.

The difficulty referred to above arising from the difference in the functions of the two bodies could well have been obviated if the Wage Board instead of laying down uniform scales for the entire industry had considered the units in each area separately and determined the wage scale for each such area by taking from that area a representative cross-section of the industry where possible or where that was not possible by taking comparable units from other industries within that area, thereby following the principle of industry-cum-region. It is true that in doing so uniformity of wage scales for the entire industry would not have been attained. But in a vast country like ours, where conditions differ often radically from region to region and even the index of living differs within a fairly wide range, such a target cannot always be just and equitable. If the wage scales had been determined by the Board in the manner aforesaid, even though the Board is not a statutory body and consequently its decisions are of a recommendatory character, it would be possible for industrial tribunals to give due weight to its recommendations as such recommendations would have been in conformity with the principle of industry-cum-region, a principle binding on the tribunals. It would be difficult in that event for any unit in the industry in that region to propound a grievance that its capacity to pay was not taken into account as the scales so framed would have been determined after taking into consideration scales prevailing in comparable units, whether in that industry or other industries in that region depending on whether in a particular area the accent was on the industry part or the region part of the principle of industry-cum-region."

In the end the Hon'ble Court struck down the recommendations of the Jute Wage Board for failure to approach the subject on industry-cum-region basis and without regard to the consideration of the question of capacity of the industry to pay. With this position of law, recommendations of the Board in this particular case may be examined.

The terms of reference of the Wage Board are as follows:—

"1.4 The following are the Board's terms of reference:—

- (a) To determine the categories of employees (manual, clerical, supervisory, etc.) who should be brought within the scope of the proposed wage fixation.

NOTE: Workers employed in limestone mines/quarries, who have been covered by the recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for Cement Industry, will be excluded from the purview of this Wage Board.

- (b) To work out a wage structure based on the principles of wages as set forth in the report of the Committee on Fair Wages.

Explanation.—In evolving a wage structure, the Board should, in addition to the considerations relating to fair wages also take into account—

- (i) the special features of the limestone dolomite mining industries;
- (ii) the needs of these industries in a developing economy,
- (iii) the requirements of social justice;
- (iv) the impact of the wage structure so evolved, on the cost of production of industries consuming limestone and dolomite;
- (v) the need for adjusting wage differentials in such a manner as to provide incentives to workmen for advancing their skill;
- (vi) the desirability of extending the system of payment by result.

Explanation: In applying the system of payment by results the Board shall keep in view the need for fixing a minimum (fall back) wage and also to safeguard against over-work and undue speed.

- (c) To consider the demands for the introduction of a gratuity scheme on an industrywise basis."

From the above terms of reference the Board was required to devise a wage structure on principles of wages as set forth in the report of the Committee on Fair Wages. In doing so the Board in Chapter V noticed the general principles. In para 5.1 it confined its attention to the report of the Fair Wages Committee of 1949 together with the resolution of the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi in June 1957 laying emphasis on the norms of need based wage. In paragraph 5.2. Supreme Court decision of Reserve Bank of India Vs. Their workmen [1965(2)I.L.J 175] with regard to the concept of fair wage as conceived by the Fair Wages Committee was referred. The principles of wage fixation were stated in paragraph 5.14 at page 24 and subsequent paras with special emphasis on need based wage as mentioned in paragraph 5.18. In paragraph 5.19 at page 26, the position which the Board adopted in this regard was stated in following terms:—

"5.19.—When the need based wage is taken to be the same as minimum wage, it follows that the fair wage should be higher than the need based wage. It has been mentioned by the 15th Indian Labour Conference that the wage boards should go into the details of fair wage in respect of each industry on the basis of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Fair Wages. Due to this special reference to fair wages, it would be apparent that the resolution has only attempted to prescribe norms for a minimum or need based wage and the fair wage, which is of a higher type, has to be dealt with by the Wage Boards. Apparently, no useful purpose would be served by going further into this matter; because this Board has found that even a need based wage cannot immediately be introduced in this industry. The need based wage in terms of money will depend upon how it is interpreted and what items are taken to constitute, food, clothing, etc., provided in the need based wage resolution. Workers representatives are usually inclined to take a liberal view of the requirements of food, clothing, housing, etc., while the employers will prefer to calculate the need based wage in a manner that when the various norms of the need based wage are computed into monetary terms the total does not appear to be far in excess of the existing wages, as pleadings of almost all the employers have been that their existing wages were adequate and no increase was warranted.

The special features of the industry and the importance in the developing economy of the country were noticed in paragraphs 5.24 and 5.25 at page 28. In paragraph 5.28 at page 29 a significant observation was made as follows:—

"It is gratifying to note that both the parties realise that labour management cooperation, efficiency and higher productivity are necessary for a successful working of the industry. The Board is of the view that the introduction of a proper wage would lead to the creation of a settled mining labour force as against the present semi-agricultural type of labour, and peaceful conditions would prevail in the industry thus

fulfilling an important need of the industry, namely a contented and satisfied labour ready to co-operate in achieving the higher production of these minerals, as envisaged during the IV Plan period. The mechanisation of mines and facilities to be provided in that connection are matters of about which the Board would not like to express any opinion, because all mines may not be amenable to mechanisation and the foreign exchange requirements will have to be determined for the import of such machinery which is not available in the country, in view of the overall economic position and balance of payment. The Board however feels that all legitimate needs of the limestone and dolomite mining industries should be given due consideration by the Government."

While considering the prevailing rates of wages, at page 33 from paragraph 5.45 onwards it was pointed out in paragraph 5.47 that the practice with the wage fixing authorities had been to take account of the prevailing rates of wages while deciding the demands of wage rise and in the succeeding paragraph 5.48, the Board conceded the position that the absence of organised industries in the locality made comparison between wages in the industries under considerations with those of others difficult. It was, however, pointed out that the nature of work in the Limestone and Dolomite mines can be considered comparable with the work of open cast mining in coal mines and in the iron ore mines. As a matter of fact, the Board was considerably influenced by the fact that wages in coal mines and iron ore mining have been increased, but not in the limestone and dolomite industries. A perusal of these paragraphs would show that the Board did not approach the question on the lines indicated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Express Newspaper case and reiterated in Bajrang Jute Mills case (supra) so as to deal with the problem on industry-cum-region basis and to group units into different classes as well as to take a fair cross-section of the group in any region. The difficulties in taking a fair cross-section were noticed in paragraph 5.53 at page 35 after stating the concept of paying capacity in paragraphs 5.50 to 5.52. The conclusions about the paying capacity was stated in paragraph 5.60 at page 38. The whole thing was summarised as follows:—

"Taking an overall view of the present economic position of the industries under consideration and the future possibilities, the Board has come to the conclusion that the position of the industries in view is satisfactory and likely to be better if economics are effected and the industries function properly. The Board realises that cost of all items of expenditure, particularly of the stores spare parts, etc. is increasing and due to devaluation the imported materials are costing more. But the industry has been able to bear all these increases and it should not be difficult for the industry to absorb the wage increase which are of an unavoidable nature. It is difficult to ignore labour's argument that why their wages should not rise when their cost of living has increased enormously and when the industry is paying more for every other item of cost, why not for labour? In the Board's view the limestone mining industry and dolomite mining industry are in a position to bear the impact of wages that are being proposed by the Board. They can achieve the necessary paying capacity and improve it if certain reasonable measures are taken in that direction. The special needs of the industry in certain areas were always kept in view. At the stage of granting interim wage increase for the limestone mines whose entire production was being used for burning in lime kiln for the manufacture of lime, lower wage increases were recommended. In connection with the final wage structure also the units in which the present wages are low are being given the facility of increasing their wages in a phased manner so that in course of time the wage level in their units also comes up on a level of wages in the units for which an immediate comparatively higher minimum wage is being prescribed. This arrangement would avoid any hardship that was likely if a sudden wage increase in these units also had been recommended."

The wage structure was then devised in Chapter VI and the mines were grouped not with regard to their locations and regions but on the basis of wages paid. These mines were grouped into three classes I, II and III and wages were thereafter fixed. The manner of phasing wages so as to bring the level of wages in group III was explained in paragraph 6.34 with the result that all mines will have to come up to the level of group III in a phased manner after a certain number of years without regard to the paying capacity. These in brief are recommendations of the Wage Board and the approach adopted in devising the wage. It is manifest that

because of the difficulties pointed out by the Board, the principle of region-cum-industry and taking a fair cross-section of the industry in each region had not been adopted and the concept of paying capacity was not adhered to in the special circumstances of the industry. (Paragraph 5.50 to 5.51). In paragraph 5.52 the Board observed that "the wage structure should be uniform, as far as possible, so as to avoid industrial unrest and unfair competition between the employers themselves." For failure to approach the subject on the well known principle of industry-cum-region and to take a fair cross-section of the industry in each region together with the fact that principle of capacity to pay was ignored and representative cross-section had not been taken the recommendations of the Wage Board suffered from serious infirmities and are incapable of being accepted. The Wage Board considered that the question of capacity to pay was irrelevant when a need based wage was being evolved. The concept of need based wage is not the same as minimum wage as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Hindustan Times Ltd. Vs. Their Workmen* 1963 (1)LLJ 103 at p. 112. It was explained that above the minimum wage was a fair wage which may roughly be said to approximate to the need based minimum in the sense of the wage which is adequate to cover the normal needs of an average employee regarded as a human being in a civilised society. The capacity to pay would be a relevant consideration in determining the need based minimum as was pointed out by the National Labour Commission also in paragraph 16.31 at page 238. It was observed that "the need based minimum wage is also a level of fair wage and represents a wage higher than the minimum obtaining at present in many fields, though it is only in the lower reaches of the fair wage. Consequently, the question of paying capacity is a relevant consideration even when a need based wage was to be evolved by the Wage Board. The Board in paragraph 2.10 (chapter 1 page 6) noticed the fact that about 73 per cent of the total production of limestone was consumed by the cement industry and which was beyond the purview of the Board. It further noticed the fact that out of the rest 27 per cent, a major portion is being consumed by the iron steel industry as a flux. It is well known that most of the iron steel works have their own captive mines. It is a small percentage of limestone mining which was covered by the Wage Board. For Madhya Pradesh in para 2.20 the special features were noticed. It was also noticed that in old Madhya Pradesh limestone was treated as a minor mineral and the leases are given by Madhya Pradesh for five to ten years, the royalty of which is more than for major mineral leases. The employers who hold minor leases thus are at a disadvantage in the matter of royalty payable on the leases. The working conditions and the capacity of the industry of Satna area was not taken into account independently by the Wage Board and having failed to apply the principles of region-cum-industry and the paying capacity of the employers of a particular region the Wage Board recommendations cannot be implemented specially so when most of them have suffered losses during the last five years for which their profit and loss accounts were required to be filed, a fact which would be considered in detail under Issue No. 7.

Issue No. 6.—The plea of the employers that the recommendations of the Board for piece rated workers is incapable of implementation is untenable. The Wage Board dealt with the question of piece rate from paragraph 6.53 (page 55) to 6.65 (page 57) and gave a final recommendations in paragraph 6.65 together with a minimum fall back wage. The recommendation is clear that the piece raters would also get an increase with the minimum wage of Rs. 4, Rs. 4.50 and Rs. 5 per day in groups, I, II and III mines and it further provided that a piece rated worker of the corresponding category shall also get an increase by 33 1/3 per cent for the same work load. It provided that the daily fall back wage should be 80 per cent of the time rated workers of corresponding category. There should be no difficulty in implementing the recommendation of the Wage Board recommendations are found to be acceptable qua these employers.

Issue No. 7.—The capacity of the employers to bear the burden of increase in wages as recommended by the Wage Board is an important factor. Whether the recommendations should be implemented or not will primarily depend on this question. The employers have laid special emphasis on the point that they have no financial capacity to bear the burden. This may be examined in some detail.

M/s Dewani Linn Company (Employer No. 1)—The employer has filed Exts. E/7 to Ex. E-11A which are copies of the profits and loss accounts of the company for the years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68. A perusal of these documents would show that in the year 1964-65 the company suffered a loss of Rs. 50,000/-. This loss is for the period 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965. During the period 1st April, 1965 to 15th October, 1965 the company suffered a loss of Rs. 1,647/-.

In the year 1965-66 the company suffered a loss of Rs. 18,647/-. In the year 1966-67 the company suffered a loss of Rs. 21,027/-. In the year 1967-68 the total loss was Rs. 1,81,454/- out of which the total loss for the Satna Lime Stone Quarry was Rs. 24,107/-.

M/s Dyers Stone Lime Company (P) Ltd. (Employer No. 2).—This employer has also filed Exts. E/1 to E/5 which are printed copies of the balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts for the years 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68. The financial year of the company is from 1st July to 30th June. The balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1963-64 show a profit of Rs. 12,850/-. The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1964-65 show a profit of Rs. 1,976/-. The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1965-66 show a loss of Rs. 2,639/-. The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1966-67 show a profit of Rs. 13,705/-. The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1967-68 show a loss of Rs. 3,614/-.

A perusal of Exts. E/1 to E/7 will give the following position with regard to the reserves of the company:—

Reserve as on 30th June 1964	.. Rs. 1,17,579.00
Reserve as on 30th June 1965	.. Rs. 1,07,344.02
Reserve as on 30th June 1966	.. Rs. 83,589.72
Reserve as on 30th June 1967	... Rs. 59,175.00
Reserve as on 30th June 1968	... 66,866.59

The general reserves of the company have gradually been depleted. In the year ending on 30th June 1968 there was practically no general reserve of the company and whatever reserves the company has are only the development rebate reserve.

M/s Dyers Stone Lime Company have also filed Exts. E/44 to E/48 supported by an affidavit of Shri N. Macedo who is the Director of the Company. These exhibits are profit and loss accounts in respect of the Satna Works. The document Ex. E/44 which is the profit and loss account for the year ending on 30th June 1964 shows a net profit of Rs. 12,849.94. Ext. E/45 which is the profit and loss account for the year ending on 30th June 1965 shows a profit of Rs. 1976/-. Ext. E/46 which is profit and loss account for the year ending on 30th June 1966 shows a net loss of Rs. 2,638.92. Ext. E/47, profit and loss account for the year ending on 30th June 1967, shows a net profit of Rs. 13,794.63. Exhibit E/48 which is also profit and loss account statement for the year ending on 30th June, 1968 shows a net loss of Rs. 3,613.52. In the affidavit filed alongwith the above mentioned documents, Shri Macedo has deposed that the profit and loss account of the Satna division reflects the profitability of the Ochre mines, the working of the lime stone mines and quarries by themselves showed losses because of the drawbacks of the working of the mines as such. Wherever profit is shown is due to the working of Ochre mines.

The company has filed Exhibit E/16 which shows the average selling price of lime stone during the years 1966 to 1969. Exhibit E/16 shows that the selling price of lime stone in the year 1966 was Rs. 10.50 and on May 1969 it was Rs. 10.35. Exhibit E/16-C also shows that on the whole sale price of lime stone has not increased appreciably.

M/s S. N. Sunderson and Company (Employer No. 3).—This company has filed the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts marked Exhibits E/12 to E/16. Their financial year is the calendar year. The profit and loss account for the year 1964 shows a profit of Rs. 17,056/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1965 shows a profit of Rs. 3,948/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1966 shows a profit of Rs. 260/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1967 indicates that there was a profit of Rs. 397/- only. The profit and loss account for the year 1968 shows a loss of Rs. 28,532.

M/s S. N. Sunderson and Co. have filed a comparative chart of sale price of lime and lime stone as on April 1966 and as in May 1969 marked Exhibit E/41 and also comparison of cost increase during the same period which has been marked Exhibit E/42. Exhibit E/41 shows that the sale price of lime stone from Rs. 5.50 per ton to Rs. 7.75 per ton in April 1966 came down to Rs. 6.00 per ton as on May 1969. Exhibit E/42 shows that the total cost of production as in April 1966 was Rs. 26.94 per ton whereas in May 1969 the cost of production was Rs. 34.61. It also shows that the labour cost in production per ton in April 1966 was Rs. 2.21 and in May 1969 it was Rs. 3.49. Exhibit E/42 also shows that there has been an increase in the cost of lime stone, coal price, coal freight and royalty as prevailing in April, 1966.

*M/s Chaurasia Lime Company (Employer No. 7).—*The employer has filed the profit and loss statements for the year 1964 to 1967 which have been marked Exhibits E/32 to E/35. Their financial year is also the calendar year. The profit and loss account for the year 1964 shows a profit of Rs. 16,040/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1965 shows a profit of Rs. 17,674/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1966 shows a profit of Rs. 20,482/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1967 shows a profit of Rs. 16,260/-.

M/s Chaurasia Lime Company filed as affidavit Exhibit E/51 which gives a picture of the increase in the lime rate from April 1966 upto May 1969. In para-1 of the said affidavit it is shown that in April 1966 the lime rate was Rs. 165/- to Rs. 185/- whereas upto May 1969 the rates have been from Rs. 172/- to Rs. 180/- per 100 maunds. Para 3 of the document Exhibit E/51 gives the comparative cost of production. From this it would appear that in April 1966 the cost of coal was Rs. 23.09, railway freight Rs. 21.54, royalty Rs. 0.50 whereas in May 1969 the cost of coal was Rs. 30.89, railway freight Rs. 23.40 and royalty on lime stone Rs. 2.00. In para 5 of Exhibit E/51 it is also stated that whatever slight increase was there in the sale price of lime stone has offset by the increase in other elements of the cost of production. It is also evident that the royalty over lime stone has increased by 66 per cent.

*M/s Baghalkhand Product Ltd. (Employer No. 9).—*The employer has filed balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year 1964 to 1968 which have been marked Exhibits E/27 to E/30. Their financial year is also the current year. The profit and loss account for the year 1964 shows a loss of Rs. 8,315/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1965 shows a profit of Rs. 368/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1966 shows a profit of Rs. 3,860/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1967 shows profit of Rs. 3,183/-. The profit and loss account for the year 1968 shows a profit of Rs. 5,380/-.

M/s Baghalkhand Products Private Limited filed an affidavit marked Exhibit E/15 which gives a comparison of the cost of production and the sale price of lime stone. In para 4 of the affidavit it is stated that in 1969 the company closed the quarry with effect from 26th January, 1969 and the sale of lime stone was done only upto March 1969.

Besides this, oral evidence was also produced. F.W. 1 Shri B. D. Kalia who is a partner of M/s S. N. Sunderson and company has stated that the copies of the balance-sheet and profit and loss account which have been filed from 1964 to 1968 were correctly prepared. The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1969 was not prepared but there will be loss again in this year. He has also stated that there has been increase in royalty from 8 annas to 12 annas for the year 1964 and at present it stood at Rs. 1.35 per ton. The increase took place only last year.

E.W. 3 Shri A. K. Johar who is the General Manager of M/s Diwan Lime Company has stated that formerly the financial year of the company was from 1st November to 30th October but a change was adopted. The profit and loss accounts which have been filed from 1965 to 1968 were correctly prepared. For the period 1st November 1963 to 31st December 1969 they have not submitted the same but the loss is estimated to be Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 60,000/-.

E.W. 4 Shri N. Macedo has stated that Exhibits E/44 to E/48 were the profit and loss accounts for the Satna Mines which are based on the audited accounts. Since they have to compete with cement and because of the recession, the business is not profitable.

The element of wage cost and the total of cost of production of lime stone in 80 per cent at pit head and the percentage comes down to 50 to 60 per cent at the point of use or sale. Lime stone is classified into major mineral and minor mineral. Lime stone used for the manufacture of lime is treated as minor mineral and the royalty charged is Rs. 2/- per ton by M. P. State. Lime stone supplied to other industries like steel and cement is treated as major mineral and the royalty fixed by the Government of India is Rs. 1.25 per ton. There are two major firms namely Satna Lime Stone and Hindustan Steel Company each of which supply about 500 tons of lime stone per day. Their cost of production is less than their cost of production.

E.W. 6 Shri S. Majumdar has vouchsafed to the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts filed.

E.W. 7 Shri Ramchandra Agarwal has stated on behalf of M/s Chaurasia Lime Company that the documents Exhibits E/32-A, E-33/A, E-34-A and E/35-A are correct. He has further stated that the document Exhibit E/51 contains the correct figures.

From the entire evidence of the management with regard to the financial capacity of these companies, it is evident that the financial position is not sound, and the employers have no financial capacity to bear any additional burden by way of increase in wages. In the case of M/s Diwan Lime Stone Company, Shri A. K. Jodai, who is the General Manager of the company has stated that although the accounts of the company for the period from 1st November 1968 to 31st December 1968 have not been submitted yet there will be a loss of about Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 60,000/-. In view of these losses the company has no reserves.

In the case of M/s Dyers Stone Company Private Limited, the profits are very meagre. The document Exhibit E/5 shows that in the year 1967-68 there has been a loss. It is also in evidence that the company's reserves have gradually been depleted and hence this company also had no financial capacity to bear any additional burden by way of increase in wages.

In the case of M/s S. N. Sunderson and Company, the profits have been very meagre for all the years. In the year 1968 the company has suffered heavy loss of Rs. 28,523/-; hence this company is also not in a position to bear any additional burden by way of any increase in wages.

M/s Channasia Lime Company earned profits during the years 1964 to 1967. After the payment of income-tax at the rate of 50 per cent, the profits will be further reduced to one half.

Shri Ramchander Agarwal E.W. 7 has stated that the increase in the sale price of lime and lime stone is not in the same proportion as the increase in the cost of other items of production. It is, therefore, evident that the margin of profit for the company in the sale of lime stone is not high and this company has also not the financial capacity to bear any additional burden.

M/s Kahanson and Company Private Ltd. have closed their mines with effect from January 1969. Shri Majumdar E.W. 5 has stated that the mines have been closed on account of the uneconomic result. The profit and loss accounts submitted by the company also indicate that the profits are very meagre and hence they have also not the financial capacity to meet any additional burden by way of increase in wages.

M/s. S. K. Kahansons and National Stone Lime Co., (Employers No. 4 and 8).—As the plea was that they have completely closed their business from 1965, no accounts were filed. If they have closed the business a subject which could be discussed separately under a different issue, there is no question to consider their paying capacity.

Coming to M/s. Harry Mining Corporation the plea was that it is a proprietary concern with head office at Calcutta and have completely closed their mining from February 1969. One of the leases expired in 1966 and the other lease which is subsisting is of a very inferior quality. The leases were under Minor, Mineral Rules and the royalty payable were Rs. 2 per ton. It was small business of 20 to 25 workers only on piece rate contract system. They filed the Profit and Loss Accounts for years 1964 to 1968 as well as Balance Sheets which are Exhibit E/17 to Exhibit E/22. In all these years the company, suffered heavy losses as shown in Exhibit E/22 and are as follows:—

1964	Rs. 30,248.18.
1965	Rs. 45,044.58.
1966	Rs. 28,360.98.
1967	Rs. 74,112.26.
1968	Rs. 67,155.26.

Rs. 2,44,922.36 paise

For Jaiswal Limestone Company, according to the evidence of Shri K. C. Banerji, a partner of the company it started functioning in 1964 and its main business was to supply limestone to Durgapur Steel Plant. The first work order (Exhibit E/27) was received in 1966 followed by two subsequent amendments Exhibits E/28 and E/29. Before that they used to sell through their agent on the spot. They have to adhere and abide by the contract with the steel plant which was based on the basis of the then prevailing wages. Evidently, any increase in wages will not be taken into account by the Steel Plant and they will have to supply on the basis of the existing contract. Besides holding a Minor

Mineral Lease as a cottage industry and paying royalty at Rs. 2/- per metric ton, they are suffering under another disadvantage because of the distance of their mine which is some ten to fourteen miles away from the nearest rail head. The Profit and Loss Accounts 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 show a net loss of Rs. 7610.29, Rs. 41071.26, Rs. 12352.94 respectively. They also therefore have no capacity to bear any increase in the burden of wages.

The result is that none of the employers have the capacity to bear any increase in wages.

Issue No. 8.—The plea of the employers that the wages paid by them compare favourably with prevailing wages in the region remained unsubstantiated as no evidence was tendered on this question. On the other hand, Shri B. D. Kalia (E.W.1) admitted that the entire limestone mining industry is concentrated within a radius of about 60 miles in which there are 40 to 50 limestone quarries and that wages and other conditions of service are practically the same for the entire industry within this area. There is no evidence as to what are the wages of other concerns. It follows therefore that wages are practically the same in the entire region, and those paid by the present employers are not more than of others in that region.

Issue No. 9.—This relates to Issue No. 2 under reference on Bonus. It is not disputed that statutory minimum of 4 per cent as prescribed by the Payment of Bonus Act has been paid.

The Profit and Loss Accounts for such of them which are running concerns and have not closed down their business in 1966 show a net loss or every little profit in 1966 except in the case of Chaurasia Lime Company which made a profit of Rs. 20,482. It is a partnership company and after making allowances for depreciation, national income tax, interest on the invested capital of both the partners at 8.5 per cent and partners remuneration at 2.5 per cent of the gross profits as per schedule to the Payment of Bonus Act, there is a deficit and only 4 per cent is payable. The calculations worked out as under (*vide* written arguments).

	Rs.
Net profit as per Profit & Loss Account—Exhibit R 34	20,482.00
Add provision for bonus	2,763.00
	<u>23,245.00</u>
Gross Profit	
Less depreciation as statutory Rates :	Rs.
T.N.M.P.A., 2248 on Rs. 8877.00 @ 26%,	1,775.40
Air compressor on Rs. 33471.63 @ 20%	6,694.32
Jeep M.P.A. 1928 on Rs. 7,000 & 20% for six months.	700.00
	<u>9,169.72</u>
	14,075.28
Income tax at 25% *	3,518.82
	<u>10,556.46</u>
Return of partners' capital 8.5% on Rs. 92,775 (capital at the beginning of the year as evidenced in Exhibit F 33-A being the capital as on 31-12-65 taken to be the capital on 1-1-66.	7,886.00
	<u>2,670.46</u>
Partners' remuneration in accordance with item 5 of 3rd Schedule being the amount equal to 25% of the gross profits.	5,836.00
	<u>3,165.54</u>
Available surplus	NIL

It is clear that the workmen are not entitled to any additional bonus other than the minimum already paid.

Findings on Specific Issues

M/s. Dyers Stone Lime Company:—

Issue No. 1 and 2.—Both these issues may be taken up together.

It was pleaded on behalf of the employers that there is a conciliation settlement dated 16th July, 1964, between the employers and the Union on the question of wages and which has not been terminated in accordance with law. As such, it was contended that the reference is bad in law. On the other hand, the Union contended that the said settlement had been terminated by means of notice Exhibit W/1. The settlement in question no doubt relates to wage rates but it is also provided that the rates would be reconsidered on the final recommendations of Wage Board on mutual negotiations. The settlement therefore itself envisages revision of wages on recommendations of the Wage Board and when a demand is made by the Union for implementation of Wage Board recommendations it is implied therein that there had been failure of negotiations. Apart from this, the Union has filed a copy of notice dated 30th August, 1967, Exhibit W/1. Shri Chandra Shekhar Tiwari (W.W.1) General Secretary of the Union swore that the settlement had been terminated by means of this notice. Although the management denied to have received this notice, yet I do not find any reason to disbelieve Shri Chandra Shekhar Tiwari that such a notice was in fact sent by him.

The employers further contended that even if the notice be presumed to have been sent, there was no evidence tended by the Union that the Union represented majority of the workmen and as such there is failure to comply with the provisions of Section 19(7) of the I.D. Act. It is not the case of the employers that there was any other Union representing the workmen and functioning in the mines of the employers. It will therefore have to be presumed that the Union represented majority of the workmen. So much so about Issue No. 2 regarding conciliation settlement dated 16th July, 1964.

As for issue No. 1, the Union pleaded that the employers agreed to implement Wage Board recommendations by means of two agreements dated April and August 1964. There is no agreement of August, 1964. There is one dated 16th July, 1964, Exhibit E/37 and about which reference has already been made.

As for agreement alleged to have been made in April 1964, there is no evidence whatsoever that any such agreement took place between the employers and the Union. Except for stating the fact in the pleading, no attempt was made by the Union to prove the existence of such an agreement, nor was the point even referred in arguments. As such, it will have to be held that there were no agreements dated April and August, 1964 and the plea had been taken rather loosely and light heartedly. This issue therefore is decided against the Union and Issue No. 1 against the employers.

M/s. Dewan Lime Company.—Except raising a plea that the wages paid by the employers are adequate and fair, no attempt was made to substantiate the fact and to show that the wages paid are higher in comparison with other employers. Even in agreements no reference on this plea was made. As such the issue will have to be answered in negative.

M/s. S. M. Sunderson and Company.—It was pleaded that the employers had entered into a settlement with five workers as representatives of the workers on 30th March, 1967 (Ex. E/40). This is not conciliation settlement but an independent agreement. There is no evidence that the contracting workers were really representatives of the workmen. None of them came in evidence. Shri C. S. Tiwari described this agreement as a bogus one of which he has had no knowledge. Shri B. D. Kalia, a partner of the firm did not state why no settlement was made with the Union. According to him, the five signatories were representatives of contract labour and one of them, if not two, was atleast a Contractor. He stated that a charter of demands had been given by the representatives of workers, but none was filed. How he had satisfied himself that the five signatories were representatives of workmen had not been stated by him. There is no endorsement in the agreement Ex. E/40 that copies were sent to authorities concerned. Consequently, this agreement is of no value and would not debar the Union from raising the dispute.

The employers in their written arguments contended that this agreement had been accepted as binding in the interim award recorded by the tribunal. A reference was made in paragraph 2 of the award to the existence of this agreement and no comments were made about it. Since it was advantageous to workers in comparison with the second interim relief, no interim relief was given. This is not acceptance of the agreement on merits.

M/s. Harry Mining Corporation.—Issues 1 and 2.—The points covered by these issues have already been dealt with the referred under general issue Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 9. From the evidence of Shri Beharilal Nigam, it is established that the employers held minor mineral leases and the royalty payable has been increased to Rs. 2/- per ton from 0.50 p. per ton. Only 20 to 25 workers in 4 or 5 parties each headed by one as a contractor have been working in the mining operations. This is evidently a small struggling concern and the mining operations have been stopped under one lease and that there is practically no working now. On behalf of the Union, it was alleged that the company has been carrying on operations under a different name and that sometimes it is known as Harry Mining Corporation and sometime as Harry Stone Lime Company. Shri Chandra Shekhar Tiwari besides stating this fact relied on document Ex. W/2 dated 19th March, 1964. Shri Beharilal Nigam disowned knowledge about this. He, however, admitted that M/s. Harry Stone Lime Company is still in existence and is a separate firm. But who is the proprietor is not known. The two seem to be dilierent firms and Harry Stone Lime Company appears to be independent of this employer. In any case, Sri Chandar Shekhar Tiwari admitted that he knew only one mine of the Company at Bambhaur and the knowledge about its working is here say. It has, therefore, to be held that this employer hold leases as minor mineral from State Government and carried on operations as a cottage industry. The wages paid are in parity with other concerns in the region.

M/s. Jaiswal Stone Lime Company.—This aspect of the matter has already been discussed under general issue No. 7 regarding the paying capacity of the employers in general including this employer M/s. Jaiswal Stone Lime Company. Since the company is engaged mainly in extracting and mining limestone for supply to Durgapur Steel Plant on a long term contract basis, as held already, there is no scope for increase in wages.

M/s. S. K. Kahansons.—It was pleaded that the mining operation of this company was completely closed in 1965 and Sri T. P. Singh (E. W. 2) came in evidence to state the fact. According to him the business was closed before the demand was made which resulted in this reference. In support of this documentary evidence was also tendered as Ex. B/43 which is a certificate of Sales Tax Officer, Satna, intimating that the registration certificate has been cancelled. Against this evidence, Sri Chandra Shekhar Tiwari stated that M/s. S. K. Kahansons and Company changed their name into M/s. S. K. Kahansons (Stone Lime) Company Private Ltd., and that M/s. National Stone Lime Company and S. K. Kahansons and Company have merged into one. Even if this is true, it means that a separate limited company as an independent juristic entity has come into existence. So far as the present employers are concerned, it is therefore established that the company ceased to exist in 1965 long before the demand was made in 1969. The reference therefore for a closed industry is bad in law as held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Pipraich Sugar Mills Ltd., case (1957-1-LLJ 235) and Banaras Ice Factory Ltd., case (1957-1-LLJ 253).

National Stone Lime Company.—As in the case of M/s. S. K. Kahansons and Company, this employer also pleaded that the company closed its business in 1965. Sri T. P. Singh (E.W. 5) a constituted attorney of the employers came in evidence and stated that there was only one quarry and the operation was stopped in 1965. The company also filed a certificate of the Sales Tax Officer (Ex. E/49) stating therein that the registration has been cancelled with effect from October, 1965. Sri T. P. Singh further stated that no staff was employed since 1965. As against this evidence, there is practically no evidence. On the other hand, as observed in the case of S. K. Kahansons and Company, Sri Chandra Shekhar Tiwari admitted that National Stone Lime Company has merged into S. K. Kahansons (Stone Lime) Company Private Ltd. In other words, he conceded the position that National Stone Lime Company had ceased to exist. Since the business of the company was closed before the demand was raised, the reference, as held in the case of S. K. Kahansons and Co., is bad in law.

Baghelkhand Products Limited Satna.—It is an admitted position that M/s. Baghelkhand Products Ltd., closed the business with effect from 26th January,

1969. This was admitted by Sri Chandra Shekhar Tiwari also. It is contended on behalf of the employers that since the closure took place before the reference which is dated 24th April, 1969, the reference is bad. The conciliation failure report, however, shows that the demand had been made in December, 1967. The material date is a date of demand and not the date of reference as held in Pipraich Sugar Mills Ltd., Vs. Pipraich Sugar Mills Mazdoor (1957-1-LLJ-235). As observed at page 239 the only requirement is that there should have been an industrial dispute before the reference is made and if the dispute had arisen before the closure, the validity of the reference would not be affected. The concluding passage of the paragraph is material and may be reproduced—

"That section only requires, apart from other conditions, with which we are not concerned, that there should be an industrial dispute before there can be reference, and we have held that it would be an industrial dispute if it arises out of an existing industry. If that condition is satisfied, the competence of the State for taking action under that section is complete, and the fact that the industry has since been closed can have no effect on it. Any other construction would, in our opinion, result in serious anomalies and grave injustice. If a workman improperly dismissed raises an industrial dispute and before action is taken by the Government the industry is closed, what happens to the right which the Act gives him for appropriate relief, if the Act vanishes into thin air as soon as the industry is closed? If the contention of the appellant is correct, what is the effect to prevent an employer who intends, for good and commercial reason, to close his business, from indulging on a large scale in unfair labour practices, in victimization and in wrongful dismissals, and escaping the consequences thereof by closing down the industry? We think that on a true construction of S. 2 the power of the State to make a reference under that section must be determined with reference not to the date on which it is made but to the date on which the right which is the subject-matter of the dispute arises, and that the machinery provided under the Act would be available for working out the rights which had accrued prior to the dissolution of the business."

The reference therefore is not bad in law so far as this employer is concerned.

Decision.—From the above discussion and findings, it follows that the reference so far as M/s. S. K. Kahansons and National Stone Lime Company are concerned, is bad in law and is invalid. As against other employers there is no flaw in the reference and is a valid one. For issue No. 1 under reference, it is however held that the workmen of these employers are not entitled to increase in their wages as recommended in the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industry. These employers, however, will implement the second interim relief as directed in the Interim Award dated 15th January 1970. As for issue No. II under reference, none of the employers are found to be liable to pay more than the statutory bonus of 1 per cent as provided in the Bonus Act. The reference is answered accordingly. No order for costs.

(Sd) G. C. AGARWALA
Presiding Officer.
27-6-1970.

ANNEXURE

List of Documents

Sl. No.	Description	Exhibit No.
1	2	3
DYERS STONE LIME CO. (EMPLOYER NO. I)		
1	Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30-6-64.	Exhibit E/1
2	Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30-6-65.	Do. E/2

1	2	3
3	Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30-6-66.	Exhibit E/3
4	Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30-6-67.	Do. E/4
5	Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30-6-68.	Do. E/5
6	Statement showing names, categories grades, wages and increments of employees as on 9-5-69.	Do. E/6
7	Statement showing names and categories of monthly rated workers and their salaries as on 1964, as on May, 1969 and as on September 1969.	Do. E/16-A
8	Average selling price per Metric Tonne for the years 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969.	Do. E/16-B
9	Comparison of Cost increase of 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969.	Do. E/16-C
10	Settlement during conciliation proceedings dated 16-7-64.	Do. E/37
11	Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1964.	Do. E/44
12	Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1965.	Do. E/45
13	Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1966.	Do. E/46
14	Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1967.	Do. E/47
15	Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1968.	Do. E/48
16	Extract from M.P. Gazette dated 7th July, 1961.	Do. E/49
17	Memorandum and Rules of the Lime Manufacturers Association of India.	Do. E 50
18	Correspondence submitted to the Wage Board for Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industry from time to time, pages totalling 86 by the Lime Manufacturers Association of India.	Do. E/51-A to E-67

Shri N. Macedo was examined as E.W. 4.

M/S DIWAN LIME CO. (EMPLOYER NO. 2).

1	Profit & Loss Account of Diwan Lime Co. during the period 1-4-64 to 31-3-65.	Exhibit E/7
2	Profit & Loss Account during the period 1-4-65 to 15-10-65.	Do. E/8
3	Profit & Loss Account for the year ending 31-10-66.	Do. E/9
4	Statement of expenses during the year ending 31-10-67.	Do. E/10
5	Balance Sheet for October, 1967.	Do. E/11
6	Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31-10-68.	Do. E/11-A
7	Profit & Loss Account for the year ending 31-10-68.	Do. E/11-B
8	Statement of expenses for the year ending 31-10-68.	Do. E 11-C
9	Comparison of sale rate of Lime and Limestone.	Do. E-11/D
10	Comparison of cost increase under special heading on production of one tone lime.	Do. E/11/E
11	Statement showing categories of employees, their grades and wages and increments given as on 9-5-1969.	Do. E/38

Shri A. K. Jauhar, General Manager was examined as E.W. 3.

M/S S. N. SUNDERSON & CO (EMPLOYER NO. 3)

1	Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year 1964.	Exhibit E/12
2	Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year 1965.	Do. E/13
3	Balance Sheet and Profit Loss account for the year 1966.	Do. E/14
4	Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year 1967.	Do. E/15
5	Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year 1968.	Do. E/16
6	Comparison of sale rate of lime and limestone.	Do. E/41
7	Comparison of cost increase under special heading on production of one tonne lime.	Do. E/42
8	Statement showing categories of employees, wages, grades and increments given as on 9-5-69.	Do. E-39
9	Settlement dated 30-3-1967.	Do. E/40

Shri B. D. Kalia, Partner was examined as E.W.1.

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S. K. KAHANSONS & CO. (EMPLOYER NO. 4)

- 1 Letter from the Sales Tax Officer to the management informing that your registration certificate has already been cancelled. Exhibit E/43

Shri P. P. Singh was examined as E.W. 2.

HARRY MINING CORPORATION (EMPLOYER NO. 5)

- 1 Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year 31-12-68. Exhibit E/17
 2 Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31-12-67. Do. E/18
 3 Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31-12-66. Do. E/19
 4 Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31-12-65. Do. E/20
 5 Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31-12-64. Do. E/21
 6 Statement showing categories of employees, wages, grades and increments given. Do. E/22

Shri Biharilal Nigam was examined as E.W. 1.

JAISWAL STONE AND LIME CO. (EMPLOYER NO. 6)

- 1 Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year 1965-66 Exhibit E/24
 2 Statement showing categories of employees, wages, grades and increments given. Do. E/23
 3 Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year ending 1966-67 Do. E/25
 4 Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year 1967-68 Do. E/26
 5 Schedule to acceptance of tender Do. E/27
 6 Amendment to A/T. Do. E/28
 7 Do. Do. E/29
 8 Final payment for supply of SMS Gr. Limestone Do. E/30

Shri K. C. Banerjee was examined as E.W. 1.

NATIONAL STONE LIME CO. (EMPLOYER NO. 7)

- 1 Letter received from Sales Tax Officer informing that the Registration Certificate has already been cancelled. Exhibit E/40

Shri T. P. Singh was examined as E.W. 5.

BAGHELKHAND PRODUCTS (P) LTD. (EMPLOYER NO. 8)

- 1 Final account for the year ended 31st December, 1964. Exhibit E/27
 2 Final account for the year ended 31st December, 1965. Do. E/28
 3 Final account for the year ended 31st December, 1966. Do. E/29
 4 Final account for the year ended 31st December, 1966. Do. E/30
 5 Final account for the year ended 31st December, 1968. Do. E/31

- 6 Affidavit of Shri N. C. Majumdar

Shri S. Majumdar was examined as E.W. 6 Do. E/50

M/S CHAURASIA LIME CO. (EMPLOYER NO. 9)

- 1 Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1964. Exhibit E/32
 2 Profit & Loss Account for the year 1964. Do. E/32-A
 3 Profit & Loss Account for the year 1965. Do. E/33
 4 Balance Sheet for the year 1965. Do. E/33-A.

1	2	3
5	Profit & Loss Account for the year 1966.	Exhibit E/34
6	Balance Sheet for the year 1966	Do E/34-A
7	Balance Sheet for the year 1967.	Do E/35-A
8	Trading Account for the year 1967	Do E/35
9	Statement showing names and categories of time rated and piece-rated workers and their salaries, grades and increments awarded as on 9-5-69.	Do E/36
10	Affidavit of Shri Ramchand Agarwal, Manager.	Do E/51

Shri Ramchandra Agarwal was examined as E.W. 7

Two more witnesses were examined by the employers namely

Shri Madanlal Ghai as E.W. 8 and Shri R. P. Nagrath as E.W. 9.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FILED BY THE UNION

1	Letter dated 30-8-67 from M P Stone & Lime Mazdoor Sangh addressed to the Manager, Dyers Stone Lime Co regarding implementation of the final Wage Board recommendations.	Exhibit W/1.
2	Letter dated 19-3-64 from Harry Stone Lime Company to the General Secretary, M P. Stone and Lime Workers Federation.	Do W/2
3	Questionnaire issued by the Central Wage Board Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industries	Do W/3
4	Memorandum of settlement between the management of M/s Sutna Stone & Lime C. Ltd., and the workmen employed by them in their Limestone, represented through Pather Avam Choonia Mazdoor Congress.	Do W/4
5	Memorandum of Settlement between Sutna Stone Lime Co., Satna and M. P. Stone & Lime Workers Federation.	Do W/5

Shri Chandra Shekhar Tiwari was examined as W.W. 1.

(Sd)- G.C. AGARWALA,
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal
cum-Labour Court,
(Central) Jabalpur

[No. 36(1)/68-LR IV]

New Delhi, the 15th July 1970

S O. 2493.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No 3), Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Dhansar Colliery of Messrs Dhansar Coal Company Limited Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th July, 1970

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO 3) AT DHANBAD REFERENCE No 47 of 1969

PRESENT

Shri Sachidanand Sinha, M A M L, Presiding Officer

PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Dhansar Colliery,
Vs.

Their workmen

APPEARANCES

For employers Shri S S Mukherjee & Sri P K Bose, Advocates

For workmen Shri P Burman, Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

STATE: Bihar.

Dhanbad, dated the 25th of June, 1970

AWARD

1. The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Dhansar Colliery of Messrs Dhansar Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad and their workmen, by its order No. 2/94/69-LRII, dated the 17th of July, 1969, referred the dispute to this Tribunal under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule annexed thereto. The Schedule is extracted below:—

SCHEDULE

- "Whether the demand of the Khan Mazdoor Congress, Dhanbad for payment of full wages for the period from the 13th August, 1968 to the 11th January, 1969 to Shri S. N. Kar, Shot-firer, Dhansar Colliery belonging to Dhansar Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dhansar District Dhanbad is justified and if so, to what relief is the workman entitled?"
2. The Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress filed the written statement on behalf of the workmen on 16th September, 1969. Their case is that the concerned workman Sri S. N. Kar, a Shotfirer, is an old and permanent employee of Dhansar Colliery, and also a member of Khan Mazdoor Congress.
3. On 13th August, 1968, the manager of the colliery issued a letter to the workman stopping him from duty and directing him to obtain a medical certificate of his fitness for work. The management thereafter sent the workman to the Central Hospital, Dhanbad for medical examination by the Medical Board on 16th August, 1968.
4. The Union raised industrial dispute on behalf of the workman before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) Dhanbad (V) on 31st August, 1968 through a letter dated 29th August, 1968, challenging the wrongful idleness imposed on the workmen, and demanding wages for the idle period. The conciliation proceeding was taken up by the A.L.C.(V) Dhanbad and on 8th October, 1968 an agreement was reached between the parties at his instance. Sri I. K. Agarwala, Director, in his capacity of the management's representative agreed to pay full wages for the entire period of the workman's idleness, pending medical examination, should the workman be declared fit to do his work by the Medical Board. The Union representative agreed to this term, and the dispute was thus resolved on the above terms.
5. The Medical Board of the Central Hospital, Dhanbad after the examination of the workman, sent their report to the colliery management on 5th December, 1968 declaring him fit for work but the management did not inform anything to the workman. The workman reported to the colliery manager for resumption of work on 18th December, 1968, and also on the following dates, but was not allowed to resume work at that time.
6. The Union raised a fresh dispute before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (II) on 30th December, 1968, demanding employment and full wages for the period of idleness of the workman. During the pendency of conciliation proceeding the management allowed the workman to resume duty on 11th January, 1969, but refused to pay anything on account of the period of idleness as per terms of the previous agreement dated 8th October, 1968. According to the union the idleness imposed on the workman from 13th August, 1968 to 11th January, 1969 was malafide, because it was an attempt to intimidate him to resign his service, against his will. The idleness imposed on the workman for the above mentioned period was totally unnecessary as, at the relevant time, he was fully fit to do his normal duties, and was free from any sort of contagious disease. The workman was made to suffer a loss of wages for about full five months, for no fault of his own, and due to the unfair labour practice of the management.
7. According to the union the colliery management is fully responsible for the workman's idleness from 13th August, 1968 to 11th January, 1969 and is liable to pay full wages for the period from 13th August, 1968 to 11th January, 1969 and the demand of the workman is fully justified. According to the union the workman is entitled to receive the wages for the idleness period i.e. from 13th August, 1968 to 11th January, 1969 and all other related benefits.

8. The management filed written statement on 15th December, 1969. Their case is that several complaints were received from the supervisory staff and also from the co-workers of Shri S. N. Kar that he was suffering from leprosy and on account of this disease he generally did not perform his duties himself due to the defects in the fingers. On receipt of the above complaint, the management in order to prevent the spreading of contagion of leprosy and specially due to the dis-satisfaction amongst the co-workers asked Sri Kar to get himself examined by the Medical Board and stopped him from work till the Medical report is received.

9. Before the conciliation officer, the management agreed to consider about the payment to Sri Kar for the period kept out of employment provided the Medical Certificate proves that he is free from the disease which the employer suspected to be a case of leprosy. The report of the Medical Board stated that Sri Kar is fit for normal work but would continue anti-leprosy treatment. This certificate confirmed that Sri Kar was suffering from leprosy.

10. A letter was issued to Sri Kar asking him to resume duties immediately. But he did not report for duty and therefore, a letter dated 8th January, 1969 was thereafter sent to Sri Kar asking him to report for duties latest by 11th January, 1969.

11. As the stoppage of work of Sri Kar was on justifiable ground and as the management agreed to consider about payment for the period he will be kept out of employment provided he is declared free from the disease he was suspected of, and as the medical report confirmed that Sri Kar was suffering from leprosy, he is not entitled to any wages for the period from 13th August, 1968 to 11th January, 1969.

12. Sri Kar failed in the medical examination under Regulation 27(1) of the Coal Mines Regulation 1957 held on 6th September, 1969 as he is suffering from leprosy and he was declared no longer qualified to perform the statutory duties by the Department of Mines by letter dated 24th October, 1969. Therefore, the demand for payment of full wages for the period from 13th August, 1968 to 11th January, 1969 by Sri S. N. Kar is not justified and he is not entitled to the reliefs prayed for or any relief at all.

13. The Union examined 3 witnesses viz. WW-1 Sri S. S. Shrivastava, A.L.C., Dhanbad, WW-2 Sri P. Burman and WW-3 Sri S. N. Kar, the concerned workman. 11 items of documents were exhibited on behalf of the workmen and they are marked as Ext. W-1 to W-11. On behalf of the management 2 witnesses were examined viz. MW-1 Sri R. K. Jain, the manager of the colliery and MW-2 Sri I. K. Agrawalla, Director of the colliery. 3 items of documents were exhibited and they are marked as Ext. F-1 to M-3.

14. In this case it is admitted that the concerned workman Sri S. N. Kar was kept out of employment between the period from 13th August, 1968 to 11th January, 1969. The point for consideration is whether the demand of the concerned workman for wages for this period is justified?

15. Ext. M-1 is the form of appointment of competent persons showing that Sri S. N. Kar, the concerned workman was working as Mining Sirdar-cum-shot firer since 1st January, 1968. He was stopped from work suddenly on 13th August, 1968 Ext. W-2 is the letter dated 13th August, 1968 issued to him by the manager of the Dhanbar Colliery. The relevant portion of the letter is quoted below:—

"It has been reported that due to your having difficulties in your fingers you are unable to perform the duties of Shot Firer. You are therefore, requested to appear for a medical test before the Medical Board and bring a certificate of fitness to work as a Shot-Firer. Meanwhile you are stopped from work."

16. The action of the management appears to be hasty. Their action in stopping the workman concerned from work is not supported by the Standing Order. They should have stopped him from work after obtaining the medical certificate from the Tetulmari Leprosy Hospital which is close by. There appears to be no need for this undue haste. The management cannot justify their action as it is not conformity with the Standing Order.

17. On 29th August, 1968 a dispute was raised by the union before the A.L.C., Dhanbad for the idleness imposed on Sri S. N. Kar, Mining Sirdar-cum-shot

Firer (*vide* Ext. W-5). In that conciliation proceeding an agreement was arrived at, on 8th October, 1968. Ext. W-6 is the agreement which runs as follows:—

"Sri I. K. Agrawala, stated that workman concerned has been asked to appear before the Medical Board for medical test *vide* their letter, dated 13th August, 1968 and as soon the Medical test is over and the workman is declared fit for the job, (i) he will be taken back on his work with continuity of service and (ii) paid full wages for the period of idleness. The Union agrees to this position. The case is, therefore, resolved on file."

18. In this connection the union has also examined Shri S. S. Shrivastava, the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad. He has stated in his evidence that on 8th October, 1968, a settlement was arrived at between the management and the Union. The settlement is contained in the ordersheet of the file, dated 8th October, 1968. On 7th November, 1968, the concerned workman got himself examined by the Chief Leprosy Officer, Tetulmari Leprosy Hospital which was a competent authority for disease of this nature and the Chief Leprosy Officer of Tetulmari Leprosy Hospital has given a certificate to the concerned workman. The relevant portion is given below:—

"He has been suffering from non-infectious stage of leprosy and as such he is fit to resume his duty and is allowed to work with his co-workers provided he continues his treatment, once in a week from any nearest leprosy clinic."

19. He also appeared before the Medical Board at Central Hospital, Dhanbad and the Medical Board was of opinion that Sri S. N. Kar is fit for normal work but he should continue anti-leprosy treatment. The Medical Board was held on 4th December, 1968.

20. The management has also filed Ext. M-3 which is letter of Director-General of Mines Safety, dated 24th October, 1969. By this letter the D.G.M.S. informed the concerned workman Sri S. N. Kar that "he has failed in the medical examination under Regulation 27(1) of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, held at Dhanbad on 8th September, 1969, as he is suffering from leprosy. He is, therefore, no longer qualified to perform the statutory duties of a Sirdar in mine." We are not concerned with this letter as it was addressed to Sri Kar after the date of reference. Ext. M-2 is the letter, dated 8th of January, 1969. In that letter the management wrote to Sri S. N. Kar, the concerned workman that he has been given one more chance to resume his duty latest by 11th January, 1969, failing which his services will be terminated without any notice and accordingly Sri Kar joined his duty on 11th January, 1969.

21. After obtaining the certificate of the medical board the management reinstated the concerned workman with continuity of service. Therefore, the management implemented the first part of the agreement, dated 8th October, 1968, but the management has not paid him full wages for the idleness period. I find no reason for not implementing the second item of the agreement, i.e., in respect to payment of full wages for the idleness period. This idleness between 13th August, 1968 to 11th January, 1969, was imposed on the concerned workman by the management without any valid justification and therefore, the demand of the concerned workman for payment of full wages for the period from 13th August, 1968 to 11th January, 1969, is justified.

22. This is my award. It may be submitted to the Central Government under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) SACHIDANAND SINHA,

Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/94/69-LRII.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 14th July 1970

S.O. 2494.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Saltore Colliery of Messrs Burrakur Coal Company Limited, Post Office Saltore, District Purulla and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- "(1) Keeping in view the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry, as accepted by the Government of India, in their Resolution No. WB-16(5)/66, dated the 21st July, 1967, whether the demand of the piece-rated workmen employed at Saltore Colliery of Messrs Burrakur Coal Company Limited, Post Office Saltore, District Purulia for payment of higher class train fare on the basis of their actual basic earning is justified? If so, to what relief are these workmen entitled and from what date?"
- (2) Keeping in view the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry, as accepted by the Government of India, in their Resolution No. WB-16(5)/66, dated the 21st July, 1967, whether the loaders and miner sirdars employed at Saltore Colliery of Messrs Burrakur Coal Company Limited, Post Office Saltore, District Purulia are entitled to any increase in their rate of commission? If so, to what relief are these workmen entitled and from what date?"

[No. 1/22/70-LRII.]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली. 14 जुलाई 1970

एस० श्री० 2494.—ययः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मेसर्स बुर्रकुर कोल कंपनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर सल्टोर, जिला पुरुलिया की सल्टोर कोलियारी के प्रबन्ध तंत्र में संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बाछतीय समझती है ;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

"(1) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने संकल्प सं० डब्ल्यू बी-16(5)/66 तारीख 21 जलाई, 1967 में यथा प्रतिगृहीत केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड की कोयला खनन उद्योग के लिए की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेसर्स बुर्रकुर कोल कंपनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर सल्टोर, जिला पुरुलिया की सल्टोर कोलियारी में नियोजित मात्रानुपाती दर वाले कर्मचारों की अपने वास्तविक मूल अर्जन के आधार पर उच्चतर दर्जे के रेल भाड़े की मांग न्यायोचित है । यदि हां, तो ये कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के और किस तारीख में हकदार हैं ?

(2) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने संकल्प सं० डब्ल्यू बी-16 (5)/66, तारीख 21 जलाई, 1967 में यथा प्रतिगृहीत केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड की कोयला खनन उद्योग के लिए की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेसर्स बुर्रकुर कोल कंपनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर

सल्टोर, जिला पुरुलिया की उल्टोर कोलियारी में नियोजित लादने वाले और खनक सरदार अपने कमीशन की दर में बढि के हकदार है ? यदि हां, तो ये कर्मकार किस अनतोप के और किस तारीख से हकदार है ?”

[सं० 1/22/70 एल० आर० II]

S.O. 2495.—Whereas the employers in relation to the management of National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi and their workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad and Madhya Pradesh Colliery Workers' Federation, Post Office Chirimiri, District Surguja (Madhya Pradesh) have jointly applied to the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) for reference of an industrial dispute that exists between them to an Industrial Tribunal in respect of the matters set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal (No. 3), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the Unions for revision of scale of pay of Dumper Operators and Grade-II Technicians is justified; if so, to what relief are they entitled?”

[No. 8/78/70-LRII.]

का०आ० 2495.—यतः नेशनल कोल डवलपमेन्ट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड रांची के प्रबन्धतंत्र से सम्बन्ध नियोजको और उनके कर्मकारों ने, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व कोलियारी मजदूर मध, धनबाद और मध्य प्रदेश कोलियारी वर्कर्स फेडरेशन, डाकघर चिरिमिरी, जिला सर्गुजा (मध्य प्रदेश) करते हैं, संयुक्त रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार को औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन आवेदन किया है कि वह उनके बीच विद्यमान औद्योगिक विवाद को उक्त आवेदन में उपर्युक्त और इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उद्धृत विषयों के बारे में किसी औद्योगिक अधिकरण को निर्देशित कर दे ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि आवेदन करने वाले व्यक्ति प्रत्येक पक्षकार के बहुमत का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं० 3), धनबाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

“क्या डम्पर ऑपरेटरो और श्रेणी 2 के तकनीकियों के वेतन मान के पुनरीक्षण की संघों की मांग न्यायोचित यदि हां, तो वे किस अनतोप के हकदार हैं ?”

[सं 8/78/70-एल० आर० II]

New Delhi, the 17th July 1970

S.O. 2496.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Victoria West Colliery of Messrs New Birbhum Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishergarh District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

"Keeping in view of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board as accepted by the Government of India in their resolution No. WB-16(3)/66, dated the 21st July, 1967 whether the management of Victoria West Colliery of Messrs New Birbhum Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishergarh, District Burdwan was justified in placing Shri Sisir Kumar Sutradhar, Turner in category IV from the 15th August, 1967 and later promoting him to Category V from the 1st December, 1969? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

[No. 6/10/70-LRIL.]

नई दिल्ली, 17 जुलाई 1970

का० आ० 2496—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इसे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में बनिदिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मेसर्स न्यू बीरभूम कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड डाकघर दिशेरगढ़, जिला बर्दवान की विक्टोरिया वेस्ट कोलियारी के प्रबन्धनत्व से संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, अथ औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

"क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने संकल्प सं० डब्ल्यू बी-16(5)/66, तारीख 21 जुलाई, 1967 में यथा प्रतिगृहित केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेसर्स न्यू बीरभूम कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर दिशेरगढ़, जिला बर्दवान की विक्टोरिया वेस्ट कोलियारी के प्रबन्धनत्व का श्री सिमिर कुमार मुत्तधार, खगदी को 15 अगस्त, 1967 से प्रवर्ग 4 में रखना और बाद में उसे प्रथम दिसम्बर, 1969 से प्रवर्ग 5 में प्रोन्नत करना न्यायोचित था ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुवोध का हकदार है ।

[सं 6/10/70 एल० आर० II]

S.O. 2497.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Kalipahari of Messrs Ghusick and Musila Collieries Limited, Post Office Kalipahari, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Kalipahari of Messrs Ghusick and Muslia Collieries Limited, Post Office Kalipahari, District Burdwan, in retrenching Sarvashri Surat Singh, Bindeshwari Singh and Ram Singar Koiri, Mining Sirdars, with effect from the 6th May, 1970 is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

[No. 6/28/70-LRII.]

क्र० अ० 2497—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इसमें उपावद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयो के बारे में मेसर्स घुसिक एंड मुसलिया कोलियारीज लिमिटेड, डाकघर काली पहाड़ी, जिला बर्दवान की काली पहाड़ी के प्रबन्धतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्ययन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्ययन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

"क्या मेसर्स घुसिक एंड मुसलिया कोलियारीज लिमिटेड, डाकघर काली पहाड़ी, जिला बर्दवान की काली पहाड़ी के प्रबन्धतंत्र की सर्वश्री सूरत सिंह, बिन्देश्वरी सिंह और राम सिंगार कोइरी, खनन मरदारों की 6 मई, 1970 से छटनी करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं ?"

[सं० 6/28/70 एल० आर० II]

S.O. 2498.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Sodepur Workshop and Stores of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishegarh, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Sodepur Workshop and Stores of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishegarh, District Burdwan in dismissing Shri Mohan Lal Chatterjee, Assistant Store-keeper, with effect from the 22nd April, 1970 was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

[No. 6/29/70-LRII.]

का० आ० 2498.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मेसर्स बंगाल कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर दिशोरगढ़, जिला वर्दवान के सोदपुर वर्कशाप और स्टोर्स के प्रबन्धतन्त्र में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उप धारा (I) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

“क्या मेसर्स बंगाल कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर दिशोरगढ़, जिला वर्दवान के सोदपुर वर्कशाप और स्टोर्स के प्रबन्धतन्त्र की श्री मोहन लाल चटर्जी, सहायक भंडारी की 22 अप्रैल, 1970 में पदच्युत करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित्य थी ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ? ”

[सं० 6/29/70 एल आर(II)]

S.O. 2499.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Western Kajora Colliery, Post Office Raniganj, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under Section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Western Kajora Colliery, Post Office Raniganj, District Burdwan was justified in retrenching Sarvashri Basant Pashwan, Trammer, Jiban Gope, Under Ground Trammer, Bhoj Prasad T/Mazdoor, Dela Akuria, S/Trammer, Bidya Mahato, Line Mazdoor, Mongal Gope, S/Trammer, Manohar Gope, S/Trammer, Paresh Bouri, Under Ground Trammer, Kani Passi, Under Ground Trammer, Prayag Passi, U. G. Trammer, Balaram Gope, T/Mazdoor, Hansraj Tewary, U.G. Trammer, Dharma Bouri, S/Trammer, Raj Narayan Singh, U. G. Trammer, Bhaginath Paswan, U. G. Trammer, Ashu Akheria, S/Trammer, Shyam Sundar Rai, U. G. Trammer, Sita Nath Rai, T/Mazdoor, Budhan Bouri No. (2), S/Trammer, Bhola Prasad, U. G. Trammer with effect from the 13th April, 1970, and if not, to what relief are they entitled?”

[No. 1/26/70-LR.II.]

P. C. MISRA, Under Secy.

का० आ० 2499.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में वेस्टर्न कजोरा कोलियारी, डाकघर रानीगंज, जिला वर्दवान के प्रबन्धतन्त्र में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

“क्या वेस्टन कजोरा कोलियारी, झकघर रानीगंज, जिला वर्दवान के प्रबन्धतंत्र का सर्वथी वसंत पासवान, ट्रैमर, जिवने गोप, अन्डर ग्राउंड ट्रैमर, भोज प्रसाद, टी/मजदूर, डेला अकुरिया, एस/ट्रैमर, बिद्या महतो, लाइन मजदूर, मोंगल गोप, एस/ट्रैमर, मनोहर गोप, एस/ट्रैमर, परेश बौरी, अन्डर ग्राउंड ट्रैमर, कानी पासी, अन्डर ग्राउंड ट्रैमर, प्रयाग पासी, यू० जी० ट्रैमर, बलराम गोप, टी/मजदूर, हंसराज तिवारी, यू० जी० ट्रैमर, धर्मा बौरी, एस/ट्रैमर, राजनारायण सिंह, यू० जी० ट्रैमर, भागीनाथ पासवान, यू० जी० ट्रैमर, आशु अखेरिया, एस/ट्रैमर, श्याम सुन्दर राय, यू० जी० ट्रैमर, सीतानाथ राय, टी/मजदूर, बुधन बौरी सं० (2), एस० ट्रैमर, भोला प्रसाद, यू० जी० ट्रैमर की 13 अप्रैल, 1970 से छंटनी करना न्यायपूर्ण था और यदि नहीं, तो वे किस अनुसूची के हकदार हैं ?”

[सं० 1/26/70 एल० आर० II]

पि० सि० मिश्र,

अवर सचिव।

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 15th July 1970

S.O. 2500.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of the presiding officer of the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2747, dated the 6th September, 1966;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Mahesh Chandra, as the Presiding Officer of the said Industrial Tribunal, with effect from the 1st July, 1970.

[No. 1/46/70-LRI(i).]

(श्रम और रोजगार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 1970

का० आ० 2500.—यतः औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर, जो भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 2747, तारीख 6 सितम्बर, 1966, द्वारा गठित किया गया था, के पीठासीन अधिकारी के पद में एक रिक्ति हुई है ;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबन्धों का अनुसरण करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री महेश चन्द्र को 1 जुलाई, 1970 से उक्त औद्योगिक अधिकरण के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० का० 1/46/70—एल० आर० आई० (I)]

S.O. 2501.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of the presiding officer of the Labour Court No. 2, Jabalpur, constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S.O. 2748, dated the 6th September, 1966;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Mahesh Chandra as the presiding officer of the said Labour Court, with effect from the 1st July, 1970.

[No. 1/46/70-LRI(ii).J]

U. MAHABALA RAO, Dy. Secy.

का० श्री० 2501.—यतः श्रम न्यायालय सं० 2, जबलपुर, जो भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 2748, तारीख 6 सितम्बर, 1966 द्वारा गठित किया गया था, के पीठासीन अधिकारी के पद में एक रिक्ति हुई है ;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबन्धों का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा श्री महेश चन्द्र को 1 जुलाई, 1970 में उक्त श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है ।

[सं० फा 1/46/70—एल० आर० 1 (11)]

यू० महाबालाराव, उप सचिव ।

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 15th July, 1970

S.O. 2502.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th July, 1970.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-24 of 1968

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri A. T. Zambre, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers: Shri R. K. Shetty, Deputy Legal Adviser, Bombay Port Trust.

For the Workmen: Dr. S. Maltra, General Secretary, B.P.T. General Workers' Union,

INDUSTRY: Major Ports and Docks.

STATE: Maharashtra.

Bombay, dated the 20th June, 1970

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) by their Order No. 28(9)/68-LRIII dated 7th October, 1968 have referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Bombay Port

Trust, Bombay and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the claims of Sarvashri G. R. More and Sayeed Zaffer for promotion as Section Leader were unjustifiably overlooked by the Bombay Port Trust in the past? If so, to what relief are they entitled?"

2. The facts giving rise to this reference may be stated in brief as follows:—

In the fire service department of the Bombay Port Trust there are employees of different categories, such as fireman, section leader, sub-section leader, etc. Till June 1953 the promotions to these posts were mostly made on ad hoc basis. When there was a vacancy in the post of section leader in June 1953 it was filled by direct recruitment of an outsider. There were representations against the direct recruitment but the Deputy Conservator had rejected them all. Again there were three more vacancies but the Deputy Conservator had filled them by selection from amongst the employees already in services and the firemen Bundekar, D'Lima and Mungekar were selected to the posts of section leaders. Subsequently in the year 1959 the Bombay Port Trust had drawn up a list according to merit and between 1959 and July 1963 and July 1965 whenever there were vacancies in the posts of section leaders appointments were made from the sub-section leaders according to the order of merit drawn up in 1959.

3. The issue involved in this reference pertains to the promotion of the two workmen Shri More and Sayyed Zaffer who were working in the fire department since 1950. Shri More was taken as a fireman in the year 1948. Both these workmen are the members of the B.P.T. General Workers' Union and the Union by its statement of claim has contended that the examination held by the Bombay Port Trust in the year 1959 was only meant to judge whether the promotions given to the firemen D'Lima, Bundekar, Mungekar were in order and the result of the examination should not form the basis of determining the subsequent promotions to the post of section leaders. It is contended that the employee Shri More had acted as a sub-section leader in 1959. He had also appeared for a test subsequently and Shri More and Sayyed Zaffer should not have been disqualified simply because of their lack of knowledge of English. It is further alleged that there were various agreements with the Bombay Port Trust regarding the promotion of members of the fire service staff but the management has not honoured them.

4. In the year 1963 the Bombay Port Trust had promoted Shri Shinde and in the year 1965 they had promoted Shri Khandare to the post of Section Leaders. The Union had raised objections to these promotions and had pressed the claims of the two workers. It is alleged that the management had unjustifiably held up the promotions of Shri More and Shri Sayyed Zaffer from the year 1951. After the promotion of Shri Shinde and Shri Khandare the Union had raised a regular dispute through the A.L.C. who had issued notices to the parties but there was no settlement and hence the dispute was referred to this Tribunal.

5. The employers have by their written statement raised preliminary objections to the validity of the reference contending firstly that the dispute involved purely a question of promotion which is a managerial function and it cannot be the subject matter of an industrial dispute. It was further contended that the members of the B.P.T. General Workers' Union have not given any *mandate* to the Union to raise the dispute about the promotion of these two workers. There was also no resolution before the managing committee of the Union and the present dispute raised by the General Secretary on his own will not convert the individual dispute into an industrial dispute. As the workers have not given their consent or a mandate they are not parties to the dispute and as it is not an industrial dispute this Tribunal will have no jurisdiction and the reference should be rejected.

6. By their statement the management has requested the Tribunal to direct the Union to produce the documents such as (1) notice issued by the General Secretary of the Union to convene a meeting of the managing committee for passing the resolution to raise an industrial dispute on behalf of Shri More and Shri Zaffer, (2) Membership register of the Union, (3) List of members of the Managing Committee, (4) Counterfoils of receipts in respect of membership fees, (5) Minute book maintained by the Union, (6) Certified true copy of the resolution passed either by the members of the managing committee or at the general body meeting of the Union authorising the General Secretary of the Union to raise the industrial dispute, and (7) an up-to-date certified true copy of the constitution of the B.P.T. General Workers' Union, and it has been contended that as the issues raised by the management go to the root of the matter the Tribunal

should first decide these preliminary issues and if they are held against the management the management should be allowed to file a written statement about the merits of the dispute.

7. On the date of the hearing Shri Maitra, General Secretary of the Union has filed a copy of the constitution of the Union and regarding the other documents he has fairly conceded that the question about the promotion of the two workers was not placed before the managing committee of the Union. There is no resolution of any kind and there is no necessity of producing the other documents asked for. But he has contended that according to the constitution of the Union it is not necessary that such a subject should be placed before the managing committee. The General Secretary has got powers under the constitution to raise such a dispute and the individual dispute has been converted into an industrial dispute when the General Secretary has raised the same.

8. It has been further argued that the management should not be allowed to take such a technical contention and instead of deciding the reference piecemeal the management should be directed to file the full written statement and all the issues should be heard together. However, it cannot be ignored that the issue regarding jurisdiction goes to the root of the matter. Moreover, questions about promotions are in substance disputes between the rival candidates i.e. workers *inter se*. The failure report shows that the B.P.T. Employees Union was representing the workers who were promoted and Shri Shety who subsequently appeared has supported the management on the preliminary issue regarding jurisdiction and I shall discuss the contentions about the preliminary objections.

9. It is not in dispute that the issue in this reference relates to the promotion of the two workers Shri More and Sayyed Zaffer, and this Tribunal has been asked by the reference to consider the question whether the claims of these workers for promotion to section leaders were unjustifiably overlooked by the management. However, I do not think that the mere fact that the issue pertains to the promotion of the employees, can justify the contention that the same can be decided without any evidence on a preliminary point. It is clear from the written statement of the management that even according to them in the absence of *mala fides* about the employers or proved violation of the binding rules applicable to the establishment on the question of promotion it would not be appropriate to take up the dispute for adjudication. The Union has by its statement of claims contended that there were settlement and agreements with the management about the promotions of the workers of various categories in the fire service department. They have alleged that the two employees Shri More and Sayyed Zaffer have been denied promotion *malafidely*. The undertakings given by the administration have been violated illegally and the Deputy Conservator for reasons best known to his Department has confirmed Shri Shinde and it is clear that they will be successful if they establish *mala fides* on the part of the management or any breach of undertaking or rules regarding promotion which are questions of fact and need to be proved by evidence.

10. It is clear from the ruling reported in 1963 I, LLJ 256 [Brooke Bond (India) Private Ltd., and their workmen] in which it has been observed:—

"It is true that though promotions would normally be a part of the management's function if it appears that in promoting one employee in preference to another the management has been actuated by malicious considerations or that the failure to promote one eligible person amounts to an unfair labour practice, that would be a different matter. But in the absence of *mala fides* normally it must be left to the discretion of the management to see which of the employees should be promoted at a given time subject to the formula stated *supra*."

Thus it is clear that the workers shall have to establish *malice* and *mala fides* and the question can be decided only after an opportunity is given to the Union to prove *mala fides* and I do not think that the objections on the ground of managerial function will be sufficient ground to dispose of the reference without evidence and the further question is whether it is proved that the present dispute is raised by the members of the Union and whether it is an industrial dispute.

11. I have already observed that Shri Maitra, the General Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union has admitted that the question about the promotion of the two employees was not raised before the managing committee of the Union and no resolution has been passed in that respect authorising the General Secretary to raise the dispute but it has been contended that according

to the constitution the General Secretary has got the powers to raise such a dispute and there is no necessity of a resolution of the Managing Committee in that respect. Shri Maitra has invited my attention to clause 27(c) of the constitution and other Rules of the B.P.T. General Workers' Union and it has been argued that the issue involved the legal rights of the members of the Union and the General Secretary has got powers to raise it. Clause 27(c) of the Constitution runs as follows:—

"27. The General Funds of the Union shall not be spent on any other objects than the following namely:—

(a) —————

(b) —————

(c) the prosecution or defence of any legal proceedings to which the union or any member thereof is a party when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the trade union as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer."

and it has been argued that as the funds of the Union can be spent on such proceedings it should be deemed that the General Secretary has got the power to raise the dispute.

12 It is true that the reference pertains to the promotion of the two workers who are members of this Union and assuming that the present proceedings is a legal proceeding it can be held that it is permissible to the Union to spend the general funds on such proceedings. However, I do not think that the provisions of clause 27(c) will empower the General Secretary to raise an industrial dispute which involves the consent of the workers and a mandate from them. It is clear from Article 12 of the Constitution which makes provision for the management that the affairs of the Union are to be conducted by the managing committee. Clause 12(a) reads as follows:—

"The affairs of the Union, financial and otherwise, shall be conducted by a Managing Committee consisting of the office-bearers and other members returned by the Section Committees at the rate of 10 members from each Section Committee"

It will be also clear from Article 2 regarding the Objects of the Union that the question about the promotion of the members can be included in those objects and can be said to be the affair of the Union. However, it is clear from Article 12(a) that these affairs shall be conducted by the Managing Committee and not by the General Secretary alone. Article 19 which mentions the powers of the General Secretary does not provide that the General Secretary has power to raise a dispute. It speaks of his duties to take minutes, conduct correspondence, convene meetings, keeping accounts etc. There is no provision in the Constitution empowering the General Secretary alone and there is much substance in the contention that the General Secretary has no power to raise an industrial dispute on behalf of the individual worker.

13. Shri Maitra has invited my attention to Article 30 of the Constitution which provides in effect that a question pertaining to a strike shall first be considered at and decided by the Managing Committee and placed before the general body for its approval and it has been argued that as there is a specific provision about strikes it should be presumed that all other matters are within the discretion of the General Secretary and it should be presumed that the General Secretary has got the power to raise the dispute. I do not think that this provision can be presumed to imply the conferring of all other powers on the General Secretary. On the contrary it shows that all residuary powers have been left by the general body to itself and in the absence of a resolution by the Managing Committee it is only the resolution of the general body that will be necessary to give a mandate to the Union to raise the dispute.

14. In the ruling reported in 1961 II LLJ 436 (Bombay Union of Journalists and Others & the Hindu, and another, Bombay) their Lordships have quoted the observations in the ruling reported in 1961 I LLJ 288 (Working Journalists of the Hindu V. Hindu and another) and it has been observed.—

"In our view these observations correctly set out the effect of a subsequent withdrawal of support by the workmen of a cause previously espoused by them. In each case in ascertaining whether an individual dispute has acquired the character of an industrial dispute the test is whether

at the date of the reference the dispute was taken up as supported by the union of the workmen of the employer against whom the dispute is raised by an individual workman or by an appreciable number of workmen."

This clearly shows that an individual dispute will not be converted as an industrial dispute unless it is supported by the Union or by an appreciable number of workmen on the date when it was raised, and as there was no resolution before the managing committee or the general body of the Union it shall have to be held that the dispute has not been supported by the Union or by an appreciable number of workmen and consequently the dispute is an individual dispute and has not acquired the character of an industrial dispute and this Tribunal shall have no jurisdiction.

15. Shri Maitra has last argued that the management though had appeared before the A.L.C. in conciliation proceedings had not raised this objection and they cannot be allowed to raise it at this stage and the reference should not be decided on technical grounds. Shri Maitra has produced along with his statement of claim a copy of the failure report. However, even if it is accepted that the management had not raised the objection before the Conciliation Officer I do not think that they can be estopped from raising the objection before the Tribunal as it concerns its jurisdiction and its powers and goes to the root of the matter. As I have held that the individual dispute has not been supported by the Union or by an appreciable number of workmen the individual dispute about the promotion of the two workers has not acquired the character of an industrial dispute and this Tribunal shall have no jurisdiction and the reference will not be maintainable and there is no question of any relief. Hence my award accordingly.

No order as to costs.

(Sd.) A. T. ZAMBRE, Presiding Officer.

[No. 28/9/68-LR.III/P&D.]

C. RAMDAS, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Labour & Employment)

New Delhi, the 17th July 1970

S.O. 2503.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th July, 1970.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

PRESENT:

Shri Gopal Narain Sharma—Presiding Officer.

CASE No. CIT-18 of 1969

REF.—Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), New Delhi Order No. 28/43/69/LR.III dated 26th June 1969.

In the Matter of an Industrial Dispute.

BETWEEN

The Rajasthan Bank Employees Union through the Punjab National Bank Limited, New Delhi.

Date of Award:

25th April, 1970

AWARD

The Central Government by its order dated the 26th June, 1969 referred the following dispute between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

"Whether the action of the management of the Punjab National Bank Limited, transferring Shri J. R. Gehlot, a clerk from their Pay Office

at Sheoganj to their branch at Abu Road in their Order dated the 12th August, 1968 was an act of victimisation? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

During the pendency of proceedings the parties amicably settled the dispute out of Court in the following terms and prayed for passing an award in terms of the settlement:—

(1) It is agreed that Shri J. R. Gehlot, Clerk now working at Abu Road pay office of the Bank will be transferred to Sheoganj pay office of the Bank as clerk-cum-godown-keeper and Shri Jiwan Ram Tambi Clerk-cum-Godown-Keeper Sheoganj pay office of the Bank will be transferred to Pay Office Abu Road. Shri Gehlot will deposit cash security of Rs. 1000.

(2) No. T. A. will be payable to both of them and they will be transferred within one month of the publication of the Consent Award.

The settlement appears to be fair and reasonable. Hence an award in the terms mentioned above is passed. It may be submitted to the Central Government for publication.

(Sd.) GOPAL NARAIN SHARMA,

Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal.

[No. F. 23/43/69/LR-II.]

S.O. 2504.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th July, 1970.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

PRESENT:

Shri Gopal Narain Sharma—Presiding Officer.

CASE No. CIT-2 OF 1970

REF.—Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour), New Delhi Order No. 23/47/69/LR/III dated 20th January 1970.

In the Matter of an Industrial Dispute.

BETWEEN

The Punjab National Bank Employees Association, Bharatpur.

AND

The Punjab National Bank, Central Circle, Indore

Date of Award:

25th April, 1970.

AWARD

The Central Government by its order dated the 20th January, 1970 referred the following dispute between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

"Whether the demand of the Association of the Punjab National Bank Employees, Rajasthan that the services of Shri R. K. Agarwal, Clerk-cum-typist in the Bharatpur branch of the Punjab National Bank should be treated as continuous from the 21st September, 1959 instead of the 23rd November, 1959 was justified? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled."

During the pendency of proceedings the parties amicably settled the dispute out of Court in the following terms and prayed for passing an award in terms of the settlement.

(1) After mutual discussions it has been agreed between the above-named parties that the services of Shri Aggarwal will be treated as continuous from 21st September 1959 instead of 23rd November, 1959. Accordingly, his confirmation will be back-dated from 23rd May 1960 to 21st March 1960 and annual graded increments will be allowed to him from 21st

September 1960, 21st September 1961 and thus on. He will be paid necessary arrears on account of back-dating his date of increment and his provident fund contribution will also be deducted from 21st March 1960.

- (2) It is, therefore, prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award in terms of the above settlement.

The settlement appears to be reasonable and fair. Hence an award in the terms mentioned above is passed. It may be submitted to the Central Government for publication.

(Sd.) GOPAL NARAIN SHARMA,
Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Rajasthan, Jaipur.

[No. F.23/47/69/LR-III.]

S.O. 2505.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th July, 1970

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

PRESENT:

Shri Gopa Narain Sharma—Presiding Officer

CASE NO. CIT-19 OF 1969

REF.—Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), New Delhi Order No. 23/48/69/LR/III dated 13th August 1969.

In the Matter of an Industrial Dispute.

BETWEEN

The Provisional Zonal Secretary, Association of Punjab National Bank Employees, Bharatpur

AND

The General Manager, Punjab National Bank Ltd., New Delhi.

Date of Award,

25th April, 1970

AWARD

The Central Government by its order dated the 13th August, 1969 referred the following dispute between the employees in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the management of the Punjab National Bank was justified in terminating the services of Shri Suresh Chandra Goyal, a workman of the Bharatpur branch, with effect from 6th November, 1968? If not to what relief is he entitled?”

When the case came up for hearing today the representatives of the parties stated that the Bank has agreed to appoint Shri Suresh Chandra Goyal as a probationer Godown Keeper/Cashier against the first available vacancy. On this assurance Shri Suresh Chandra Goyal does not want to press his dispute and prays for passing an award in terms of the above settlement.

An award is therefore passed to the effect that that Bank shall appoint Shri Suresh Chandra Goyal as Godown Keeper/Cashier against the first available vacancy in future. The award may be submitted to the Government for publication.

(Sd.) GOPAL NARAIN SHARMA,
Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal.

[No. F. 23/48/69/LR-III.]

New Delhi, the 20th July 1970

S.O. 2506.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Faridabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th July, 1970

BEFORE SHRI P. N. THUKRAL, PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL FARIDABAD.

REFERENCE No. 1(C) OF 1970

BETWEEN

The workmen and the management of M/s. Punjab National Bank Ltd., Faridabad

PRESENT:

Shri R. C. Dugal for the workmen.

Shri H. C. Jain for the management.

AWARD

An industrial dispute arose between the workmen and the management of M/s. Punjab National Bank Ltd., Faridabad, the same was referred by the Central Government for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of which Sh. P. P. R. Sawhney was the Presiding Officer with headquarter at Chandigarh vide Gazette Notification No. 23/80/68/1 R-III/4522/68 dated 10th December, 1968. Since the services of Sh. P. P. R. Sawhney ceased to be available the dispute was transferred to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Gazette Notification dated 5th September, 1969. The item of the dispute referred for adjudication is as under:—

“Whether the demand of the Punjab National Bank Employees Union, Julundur, for the grant of benefit of continuity of service from 19th May, 1968 to Sh. D. P. Singh, Clerk-cum-Godown Keeper, Punjab National Bank Ltd; Faridabad Branch is justified? If so, to what relief is he entitled?

On receipt of the reference notices were issued to the parties in response to which Sh. R. C. Dugal appeared for the aggrieved workman and Sh. H. C. Jain appeared for the management. It was stated by the representative of the parties that a compromise has been effected between the parties under which it has been agreed that without prejudice to the stand taken up by the parties Sh. D. P. Singh would be treated as a probationer from 19th October, 1966 instead of 18th December, 1967 as a special case and that this case would not be cited as a precedent. It has also been agreed that the Tribunal may not express any opinion on the question as to whether the demand of the union for the grant of benefit of continuity of service from 19th May, 1968 to Sh. D. P. Singh was justified or not. I give my award as per the terms of compromise. No order as to cost.

(Sd.) P. N. THUKRAL,

Presiding Officer,

Industrial Tribunal, Haryana, Faridabad.

[No. 23/80/68-LR.III.]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Rehabilitation)

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1970

S.O. 2507.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties specified in the schedule hereto annexed in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala for a public purpose being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons including payment of compensation to such persons.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire and hereby acquires the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

A-SCHEDULE

All properties in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, which have been allotted to the share of the Custodian in Partition or have vested in the Custodian under Section 11 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as a result of adjudication by the Competent Officer under the provisions of the said Act upto 31st May, 1970, and in respect of which appeals have not been filed, and if filed, have been rejected by the Appellate Officer.

[No. 1(27)/Comp. & Prop./61.]

(पुनर्वास विभाग)

मुख्य बन्वोवस्त आयुक्त का कार्यालय

नई दिल्ली, 2 जुलाई 1970

एस० ओ-2507 यन: केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है कि गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मद्रास, मैसूर और केरल राज्यों में स्थित निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों का, जो अनुबद्ध अनसूची में निर्दिष्ट की गई हैं, सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जन करना आवश्यक है। इस प्रयोजन का संबंध विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के राहत तथा पुनर्वास से है और इस में ऐसे व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे का भुगतान करना भी शामिल है। अतः अब विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 12 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अर्जन का निर्णय कर लिया है और इसके द्वारा अनुबद्ध अनसूची में निर्दिष्ट निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों का अर्जन करती है।

अनुसूची

गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मद्रास, मैसूर और केरल राज्यों में सभी सम्पत्तियों जो विभाजन में अभिरक्षक के हिस्से में आवंटित की गई हैं या निष्क्रान्त हित (पर्यन्त) अधिनियम 1651 की धारा 11 के अधीन सक्षम अधिकारी के न्याय निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप उक्त अधिनियम की धाराओं के अन्तर्गत 31-5-1970 तक अभिरक्षक के अधिकार में रही और जिनके बारे में कोई अपील दायर नहीं की गई हो और यदि की गई हो तो उन्हें अपील अधिकारी द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया हो।

[संख्या 1(27) कम्प० एण्ड प्रोप०/61]

S.O. 2508.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire the Evacuee Properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed in the States of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa for a public purpose being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons including payment of compensation to such persons.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire and hereby acquires the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

A-SCHEDULE

All properties in the States of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, which have been allotted to the share of the custodian in partition or have been vested in the Custodian under Section 11 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as a result of adjudication by the Competent Officer under the provisions of the said Act upto 31st May, 1970 and in respect of which appeals have not been filed, and if filed, have been rejected by the Appellate Officer.

[No. 22(14)/Comp.&Prop/61.]

एस० ओ० 2508.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है कि दिल्ली, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा राज्यों में स्थित निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों का, जो अनुबद्ध अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट की गई हैं, सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जन करना आवश्यक है। इस प्रयोजन का संबंध विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के राहत तथा पुनर्वासि से है और इस में ऐसे व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे का भुगतान करना भी शामिल है। अतः अब विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वासि) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 12 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अर्जन का निर्णय कर लिया है और इसके द्वारा अनुबद्ध अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों का अर्जन करती है।

अनुसूची

दिल्ली, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा राज्यों में सभी सम्पत्तियाँ जो विभाजन में अभिरक्षक के हिस्से में आवंटित की गई हैं या निष्क्रान्त हित (पार्थक्य) अधिनियम 1951 की धारा 11 के अधीन सक्षम अधिकारी के न्याय निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप उक्त अधिनियम की धाराओं के अन्तर्गत 31-5-1970 तक अभिरक्षक के अधिकार में रही और जिनके बारे में कोई अपील दायर नहीं की गई हो और यदि की गई हो तो उन्हें अपील अधिकारी द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया हो।

[संख्या 22(14)/कम्प एण्ड प्रोप/61]

S.O. 2509.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed in the States of Punjab and Haryana for Public purpose being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire and hereby acquires the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

THE SCHEDULE

All properties in the States of Punjab and Haryana which have been allotted to the share of the custodian in partition or have been vested in the Custodian under section 11 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as a result of adjudication by the Competent Officer under the provisions of the said Act upto 31st May, 1970, in respect of which appeals have not been filed, and if filed, have been rejected by the Appellate Officer concerned.

[No. 16(18)/58/Prop.II/Comp.]

JANKI NATH,

Settlement Commissioner & Under Secy.

एस० ओ० 2509.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है कि पंजाब तथा हरियाणा राज्यों में स्थित निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों का, जो अनुबद्ध अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट की गई हैं, सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जन करना आवश्यक है। इस प्रयोजन का संबंध विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के राहत तथा पुनर्वासि से है और इसमें ऐसे व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे का भुगतान करना भी शामिल है। अतः अब विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वासि) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 12 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अर्जन का निर्णय कर लिया है और इसके द्वारा अनुबद्ध अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट सम्पत्तियों का अर्जन करती है।

अनुसूची

पंजाब तथा हरियाणा राज्यों में सभी सम्पत्तियाँ जो विभाजन में अभिरक्षक के हिस्से में आवंटित की गई हैं या निष्क्रान्त हित (पार्थक्य) अधिनियम 1951 की धारा 11 के अधीन सक्षम अधिकारी के न्याय निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप उक्त अधिनियम की धाराओं के अन्तर्गत 31-5-1970

तक अभिरक्षक के अधिकार में रही और जिनके बारे में कोई अपील दायर नहीं की गई हो और यदि की गई हो तो उन्हें अपील अधिकारी द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया हो।

[संख्या 16(18)/58/प्रोप-कम्प/खण्ड]

जानकी नाथ,

बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त तथा अवर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1970

S.O. 2510.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the Transport of Petroleum from the drill sites Well No. 136KJI to Well No. 88KAF in the Kalol Oilfield, in Gujarat State, pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this Notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

For laying pipeline from Well No. 136 (KJI) to Well No. 88KAF.

State—Gujarat	Distt—Gandhinagar	Taluka—Gandhinagar				
Village	S. No. 1	Hectare	Are	P. Are		
Uvarsad	1250/6	0	2	50		
Uvarsad	1250/5	0	2	32		
Uvarsad	1264	0	1	95		
Uvarsad	1265	0	11	67		
Uvarsad	1266	0	7	32		
Uvarsad	1268	0	11	23		
Uvarsad	1245	0	25	34		
Uvarsad	1244	0	5	06		
Uvarsad	1215/1-2	0	8	54		

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 2 जून, 1970

क्रा० प्रा० 2510.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में तेल क्षेत्र में व्ययक्त स्थल कुम्भा संख्या 136 के जे आई से कुम्भा संख्या 88 के एफ तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए और ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपराबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

3. उक्त भूमि में हिनबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गुजरात पाइपलाइन्स (तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग) के कार्यालय, बरीदा के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र, प्लॉट नं० 27, मकरपुरा रोड, सेन्द्रल बर्फशाप के पास बरीदा-4 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा। ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चिततः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उनकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कुम्भा संख्या 136 (के जे आई) से कुम्भा संख्या 88 के एफ तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात		जिला—गांधी नगर		तालुका—गांधी नगर	
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हेक्टर	आर०	पी० आर०	
उबरसाध	1250/6	0	2		50
	1250/5	0	2		32
	1264	0	1		95
	1265	0	11		67
	1266	0	7		32
	1268	0	11		23
	1245	0	25		34
	1244	0	5		06
	1215/1-2	0	8		54

[संख्या 20/3/67—आई० ओ० सी०/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

New Delhi, the 3rd June 1970

S.O. 2511.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 1130, dated March 9, 1970 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas, the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Laying Pipeline from GGS III to GGS I Nawagam Project.

State—Gujarat

District Kaira

Taluka : Matar

Village	S. No.	Hectare	Acre.	P. Acre
Nawagam	746	0	4	65
"	747 Part	0	8	25
"	747 Part	0	3	60
"	748	0	3	60
"	749	0	9	75
"	751/1	0	0	60
"	738	0	21	15
"	706	0	4	35
"	615	0	1	50
"	621	0	3	90
"	619	0	0	90
"	620 Part	0	1	50
"	620 Part	0	7	65
"	618	0	6	45
"	617/3	0	6	52
"	631	0	0	15
"	632/4	0	5	85
"	632/5	0	2	60
"	632/6	0	2	60
"	609 Part	0	0	65
"	464/2+4	0	6	15
"	464/3	0	4	65
"	470/2	0	10	35
"	470/1	0	6	44
"	480/2	0	1	92
"	480/1	0	4	62
"	481/1	0	2	82
"	493	0	5	33
"	492	0	2	42
"	491	0	1	47
"	482	0	10	1
"	490	0	3	30
"	489 Part	0	4	50

नई दिल्ली, 3 जून, 1970

का० आ० 2511:—यतः पेट्रोलियम, पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का० आ० स० 1130 तारीख 9-3-1970 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमिओं के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया है।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उपक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमिओं में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है और उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी विभागों से मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जी० जी० एस० III से जी० जी० एस० I नवागांव परियोजना तक पाइपलाइन बिछाना

राज्य	गुजरात	जिला	केरा	तालका	मातार
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या		हैक्टर	आर	पी आर
1	2		3	4	5
नवागांव	746		0	4	65
	747 पार्ट		0	8	25
	747 पार्ट		0	3	60
	748		0	3	60
	749		0	9	75
	751/1		0	0	60
	738		0	21	15
	706		0	4	35
	615		0	1	50
	621		0	3	90

1	2	3	4	5
नवागांव ज़ारी	619	0	0	90
	620 पार्ट	0	1	50
	620 पार्ट	0	7	65
	618	0	6	45
	617/3	0	6	52
	631	0	0	15
	632/4	0	5	85
	632/5	0	2	60
	632/6	0	2	60
	609 पार्ट	0	0	65
	464/2+4	0	6	15
	464/3	0	4	65
	470/2	0	10	35
	470/1	0	6	44
	480/2	0	1	92
	480/1	0	4	62
	481/1	0	2	82
	493	0	5	33
	492	0	2	42
	491	0	1	49
	482	0	10	1
	490	0	3	30
	489 पार्ट	0	4	50

[सं 029(7)/68-ग्राइं ओ सी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

New Delhi, the 4th June 1970

S.O. 2512.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 1131, dated March 9, 1970 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas, the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of

user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

For laying pipeline from GGS III to GGS I of Nawagam Project.

State—Gujarat

District—Kaira

Taluka—Matar

Village	S. No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.
Pansoli	304 Part	0	9	75
"	304 Part	0	5	10
"	305 Part	0	12	00
"	305 Part	0	4	50
"	305 Part	0	6	00
"	305 Part	0	8	10
"	293	0	1	50
"	290 Part	0	4	50
"	290 Part	0	3	45
"	289 Part	0	29	40
"	289 Part	0	0	24
"	287	0	4	50
"	288	0	3	75
"	267 Part	0	4	65
"	267 Part (W)	0	3	60
"	263	0	12	00
"	258	0	8	85
"	249 Part	0	10	20
"	249 Part	0	15	90
"	248	0	9	15

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 4 जून, 1970

का० आ० 2512.—यतः पेट्रोलियम, पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 1131 तारीख 9-3-70 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची म विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया है।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है कि और उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जी० जी० एस० III से नवागांव परियोजना के जी० जी० एस० तक पाइपलाइन बिछाना

राज्य—गुजरात

जिला—केरा

तालुका—मातार

गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर	आर	पी आर
पन्सोली	304 पार्ट	0	9	75
	304 पार्ट	0	5	10
	305 पार्ट	0	12	00
	305 पार्ट	0	4	50
	305 पार्ट	0	6	00
	305 पार्ट	0	8	10
	293	0	1	50
	290 पार्ट	0	4	50
	290 पार्ट	0	3	45
	289 पार्ट	0	29	40
	289 पार्ट	0	0	24
	287	0	4	50
	288	0	3	75
	267 पार्ट	0	4	65
	267 पार्ट	0	3	60
	(डबल्यू)			
	263	0	12	00
	258	0	8	85
	249 पार्ट	0	10	20
	249 पार्ट	0	15	90
	248	0	9	15

[सं० 29(7)/68-आई ओ सी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

S.O. 2513.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 880 dated February 23, 1970 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas, the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification is

hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Laying gas pipeline from Nawagam C.T.F. to Calico Mills (Ahmedabad)

State—Gujarat

District—Ahmedabad

Taluka—City

Village	S. No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Arc.
Piplaj	154	0	51	05
“	158	0	2	30
“	151	0	4	50
“	152	0	18	00
“	138	0	24	00
“	136	0	9	60
“	135	0	14	85
“	125	0	20	40
“	114	0	51	00
“	119	0	24	00

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legls.]

का० अ० 2513.—यतः पेट्रोलियम, पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का० आ० म० 886 तारीख 23-2-1970 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया है।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है और उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी विभागों में मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

नयागांव सी० टी० एफ० में कैलिको मिलज (अहमदाबाद) तक गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाना

राज्य—गजरात	जिला—अहमदाबाद	तालुका —	शहर	
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हेक्टर	आर	पी आर
पिपलज	154	0	51	05
	158	0	2	30
	151	0	4	50
	152	0	18	00
	138	0	24	00
	136	0	9	60
	135	0	14	85
	125	0	20	40
	114	0	51	00
	119	0	24	00

[सं० 29(7)/68-आई ओ सी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

S.O. 2514.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 878 dated February 23, 1970 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas, the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Laying Pipeline (Gas) from Nawagam C.T.F. to Calico Mills (Ahmedabad)

State—Gujarat

District—Ahmedabad

Taluka—City

Village	S. No.	Hectare	Ac.	P. Ac.
Shaijpur (Gopalpur)	188/Part	0	18	75
"	188/Part	0	1	20
"	192	0	8	25
"	193	0	29	10
"	267	0	1	50
"	270	0	3	00
"	ROAD	0	7	80
"	271/Part	0	5	10
"	271/Part	0	1	10
"	2	0	2	40
"	6	0	27	75
"	77	0	13	35
"	78	0	5	07
"	CART TRACK	0	3	30
"	90/Part	0	6	30
"	90/Part	0	7	50
"	92	0	18	00
"	93	0	13	05
"	103	0	15	60
"	104	0	4	50
"	105	0	14	55
"	110	0	11	25
"	116	0	4	65
"	109	0	0	12
"	117	0	19	50
"	118	0	3	00
"	119	0	16	50

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

का० आ० 2514.—यतः पेट्रोलियम, पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 878 तारीख 23-2-1970 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना प्राणय घोषित कर दिया है।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार का रिपोर्ट दी है।

और अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित

किया जाता है और उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को विहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

नवागांव सी० टी० एफ० से कैविको मिल्ज (अहमदाबाद) तक पाइपलाइन (गैस) बिछाना

राज्य	गुजरात	जिला	अहमदाबाद	तालुका	शहर
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर	आर	पी आर	
शेजपुर	188/पार्टे	0	18	75	
(गोपालपुर)	188/पार्टे	0	1	20	
	192	0	8	25	
	193	0	29	10	
	267	0	1	50	
	270	0	3	00	
रोड		0	7	80	
	271/पार्टे	0	5	10	
	271/पार्टे	0	1	10	
	2	0	2	40	
	6	0	27	75	
	77	0	13	35	
	78	0	5	07	
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	3	30	
	90/पार्टे	0	6	30	
	90/पार्टे	0	7	50	
	92	0	18	00	
	93	0	13	05	
	103	0	15	60	
	104	0	4	50	
	105	0	14	55	
	110	0	11	25	
	116	0	4	65	
	109	0	0	12	
	117	0	19	50	
	118	0	3	00	
	119	0	16	50	

New Delhi, the 8th July 1970

S.O. 2515.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from the drill sites well No. K-135 KJC to K-107(GGS-7), in the Kalol Oil-field, in Gujarat State, Pipelines, should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

3 Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No 27, Makarpura Road, near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Laying pipeline from Well No. 135 KJC to Well No. 107

State—Gujarat

Distt—Gandhinagar

Taluka—Gandhinagar

	Village	S. No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Arc.
Por	.	188	0	5	86
"	.	190	0	0	25
"	.	192	0	29	28
"	.	173	0	2	68
"	.	174	0	1	10
"	.	V P. Cart track	0	1	16
Adalaj	.	695 Paiki	0	10	16
"	.	695 Paiki	0	0	50
"	.	695 Paiki	0	3	31
"	.	690 Paiki	0	7	77
"	.	690 Paiki	0	5	67
"	.	690 Paiki	0	5	25
"	.	689	0	7	32
"	.	688 & 687	0	18	54
Tarapur	.	41	0	4	89
"	.	42/1 & 2	0	15	42
"	.	47/2	0	8	66
"	.	47/1	0	0	50
"	.	46/1 & 2	0	7	32
"	.	V. P. Land	0	1	46
"	.	82/1 & 2	0	18	67

[No. 20/3/67-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

नई दिल्ली, 8, जलाई 1970

फा० प्र० 2515.—यत केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक-हित मे यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य मे कलोल तेल क्षेत्र मे व्यधन स्थल कुआ सख्या के 135 के जी सी से के-107(जी जी एस 7) तक पैट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए और ऐसी लाइनो को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची मे वर्णित भूमि मे उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद् द्वारा घोषित किया है।

3. उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गुजरात पाइपलाइन्स (तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग) के कार्यालय, बरौदा के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र, शेड नं० 27, मकरपुरा रोड, सेंट्रल वर्कशाप के पास बरौदा-4 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा। ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कुआं संख्या 135 से कुआं संख्या 107 तक पाइप लाईन बिछाना

राज्य - गुजरात	जिला-गांधीनगर	तालुका	-	गांधीनगर
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर	आर	पी आर
वीर	188	0	5	86
	190	0	0	25
	192	0	29	28
	173	0	2	68
	174	0	1	10
	बी पी कार्ट ट्रैक	0	1	16
अदलाज	695 पैकी	0	10	16
	695 पैकी	0	0	50
	695 पैकी	0	3	31
	690 पैकी	0	7	77
	690 पैकी	0	5	67
	690 पैकी	0	5	25
	689	0	7	32
	688 और 687	0	16	54
सारापुर	41	0	4	89
	42/1 तथा 2	0	15	42
	47/2	0	8	66
	47/1	0	0	50
	46/1 तथा 2	0	7	32
	बी पी लानी	0	1	46
	82/1 तथा 2	0	18	67

New Delhi, the 13th July 1970

S.O. 2516.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from the Nawagam C.T.F. to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Laying gas pipeline from Nawagam C.T.F. to Calico Mills (Ahmedabad)

(Width of Right of User 15 Meters)

State — Gujarat	District — Ahmedabad	Taluka — Daskroi			
Village	Survey No.	Heactarc	Arc	P.Arc	
Bareja	636	0	11	05	
	634	0	3	60	
	644	0	5	10	
	V. P. Road	0	1	80	

[No. 29(7)/88-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 1970

सं० आ० 2516—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में नवागांव सी० टी० एफ० से कालीको मिल्स (अहमदाबाद) तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए और ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पावद्ध अनसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद् द्वारा घोषित किया है ।

3. उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गुजरात पाइपलाइन्स (तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग) के कार्यालय, बरोदा के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र, शैड नं० 27, मकरपुरा रोड, सेंट्रल वर्कशॉप के पास बरोदा-4 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा । ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विनिर्दिष्ट वसायी की माफत ।

अनुसूची

नवागांव सी टी एफ से कालीको (अहमदाबाद) तक गैस पाइपलाइन विद्यमान

(राइट आफ दूमर की चौड़ाई 15 मीटर)

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—अहमदाबाद	तालुका—दस करोई		
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हेक्टर	आर	पो आर
बरेजा	636	0	11	05
	634	0	3	60
	644	0	5	10
	वी पी रोड	0	1	80

[सं 29(7)/88-आई ओ सी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

S.O. 2517.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from the Nawagam C.T.F. to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this Notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Laying pipeline from Nawagam C.T.F. to Calico Mills, (Ahmedabad)

State—Gujarat	Dist—Kaira	Taluka—Matar		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Arc	P. Arc
Pingalaj	V. P. Road	0	1	80
„	146	0	3	70

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

क्र० आ० 2517.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में नवागांव सी टी एफ से कालीको भित्स (अहमदाबाद) तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए और ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद् द्वारा घोषित किया है।

3. उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गुजरात पाइपलाइन्स (तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग) के कार्यालय, बरोदा के पश्चिमी क्षत्र, शेड नं० 27, मकरपुरा रोड, सैन्ट्रल वर्कशॉप के पास, बरोदा-4 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा। ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

नवागांव सी टी एफ से कालीको (अहमदाबाद) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाना

(आर ओ यू की चौड़ाई 15 मीटर)

राज्य—गुजरात

जिला—कैर

तालुका—

मातर—

गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर	आर	पी आर
पिंगलज	श्री पी रोड	0	1	80
”	146	0	3	70

[सं० 29/7/68-आई ओ सी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

S.O. 2518.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from G.G.S. III to GGS I in the Nawagam Oil-field, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this Notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner

SCHEDULE

For laying pipeline from GGS III to GGS I of Nawagam Project.

State—Gujarat		Dist—Kaira		Taluka—Matar	
Village	S. No.	Hectare	Are	P. Are.	
Nawagam	748/1	0	3	85	
„	464/1	0	1	45	
„	488/2	0	9	00	

[No. 29 (7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

क्र० आ० 2518.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित मे यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में नवागांव तेल क्षेत्र में जी जी एस 3 से जी जी एस 1 तक प्रैटो-लियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए और ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाबद्ध अनसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद् द्वारा घोषित किया है ।

3. उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गुजरात पाइपलाइन्स (तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग) के कार्यालय, बरीदा के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र, प्लॉट नं० 27, मकरपरा रोड, सैन्ट्रल वर्कशाप के पास, बरीदा-4 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा । ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत ।

अनुसूची

नवागांव परियोजना के जी जी एस 3 से जी जी एस 1 तक पाइपलाइन बिछाना

राज्य—गुजरात		जिला—कैर		तालुका—मातर	
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हेक्टर	आर	पी आर	
नवागांव	748/1	0	3	85	
	464/1	0	1	45	
	488/2	0	9	00	

[सं 29(7)/68-आई ओ सी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस.]

S.O. 2519.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Kalol-Koyali via Nawagam Crude-oil-line, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this Notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Laying Line Kalol-Koyali via Nawagam Crude Pipeline

State—Gujarat		Dist.—Mehsana		Taluka—Kelol	
Village	S. No.	Hectare	Ac.	P. Ac.	
Sailj	1060	0	0	90	
„	1064	0	16	40	
Dhanaj	481	0	0	75	

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

श्री० आ० 2519—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में नवागांव क्यूज आयल लाइन मार्ग द्वारा कलोले से कोयाली तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए और ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है ।

3. उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गुजरात पाइपलाइन्स (तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग) के कार्यालय, बरोदा के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र, शीट नं० 27, मकरपुरा रोड, सैन्ट्रल वर्कशाप के पास, बरोदा-4 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा । ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत ।

અનુસૂચી

નવાગાંવ ક્રૂડ પાઇપલાઇન માર્ગ દ્વારા કલોલ કોચાલી લાઇન બિંદાના

રાજ્ય : ગુજરાત

જિલા : મહેસાના

તાલુકા : કલોલ

ગાંવ	સર્વેક્ષણ સંખ્યા	હેક્ટર	આર	વી આર
સજ	1060	0	0	90
	1064	0	16	40
અનાજ	481	0	0	75

[પં. 29(7)/68-આઈ ઓ સો/લેબર અન્ડ લેજિસ]

S.O. 2520.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from the Nawagam C.T.F. to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum, Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Laying Gas Pipeline from Nawagam C.T.F. to Calico Mills (Ahmedabad)

(Width of R.O.U. 15 Meter except S. Nos. 299 & 159/P of village Shahwadi & S. No. 138 of village Beharampura whose width is 7-1/2 M.)

State : Gujarat	Dist : Ahmedabad	Taluka : City		
Village	S. No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.
Shawadi	159/P	1	15	50
"	299	0	3	60
"	301	0	25	95
"	300	0	0	60
"	303/3	0	6	45
"	303/6	0	3	90
"	305/1	0	3	45
"	305/2	0	3	45
"	305/3	0	3	45
"	304	0	0	90
"	320/1	0	1	10
"	320/2	0	5	95
"	320/4	0	6	45
"	321	0	10	50
"	322	0	7	50
"	323	0	0	50
Saijpur (Gopalpur)	79	0	1	10
"	190/P	0	15	15
"	190/P	0	2	55
Beharampura	138	0	33	75

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

का० प्रा० 2520—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सी० टी० एफ० से कालीको मिल्स (अहमदाबाद) तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए और इसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ;

2. अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है ।

3. उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गुजरात पाइपलाइन (तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग) के कार्यालय, बरौदा के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र, शैड नं० 27, मकरपुरा रोड, सैन्ट्रल वर्कशॉप के पास बरौदा-4 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा । ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत ।

अनुसूची

नवागांव सी० टी० एफ० से कालीको मिल्स (अहमदाबाद) तक गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाना (गांव शाहवाडी के सर्वेक्षण संख्या 299 और 159-पी तथा गांव बेहरापुर के सर्वेक्षण संख्या 138 के जिनकी चौड़ाई 7 ½ मीटर है, सिवाये आर० ओ० यू० की चौड़ाई 15 मीटर)

राज्य : गुजरात		जिला : अहमदाबाद		तालुक : सिटी	
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर	आर	पी आर	
शाहवाडी	159/पी	1	15	50	
"	299	0	3	60	
"	301	0	25	95	
"	300	0	0	60	
"	303/3	0	6	45	
"	303/6	0	3	90	
"	305/1	0	3	45	
"	305/2	0	3	45	
"	305/3	0	3	45	
"	304	0	0	90	
"	320/1	0	1	10	
"	320/2	0	5	95	
"	320/4	0	6	45	
"	321	0	10	50	

1	2	3	4	5
श हवाडी	322	0	7	50
"	323	0	0	50
सैजपुर (गोपालपुर)	79	0	1	10
"	190/पी	0	15	15
"	190/पी	0	2	55
बेहरामपुर	138	0	33	75

[सं० 29(7)/68-आई ओ सी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

S.O. 2521.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals and Mines & Metals (Department of Petroleum), S.O. No. 1135, dated March 16, 1970, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands, specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas, the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of the user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

(Laying the pipeline from BDV-54 to BAF-14)

State—Gujarat	Dist.—Kaira	Taluka—Matar		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.
Kathawada	300/2	0	0	48
"	298/2	0	5	68
"	298/1	0	2	84
"	297/1	0	7	00
"	297/2	0	4	16
"	285	0	0	42
"	286	0	5	88
"	284/5	0	6	72
"	V. P. Road	0	0	60
"	273	0	5	40

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

का० आ० 2521.—यतः पेट्रोलियम, पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय को अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 1135, तारीख 16-3-70 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिसूचना के संलग्न से अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया है।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है और उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी विनंगमों से मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

(बी० डी० बी-54 से बी० ए० एफ०-14 तक पाइपलाइन बिछाना)

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : कैं	तालुका : मातर		
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर	आर	पी आर
काठवाडा	300/2	0	0	48
	298/2	0	5	68
	298/1	0	2	84
	297/1	0	7	00
	297/2	0	4	16
	285	0	0	42
	286	0	5	88
	284/5	0	6	72
	बी पी रोड	0	0	60
	273	0	5	40

S.O. 2522.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals and Mines & Metals (Department of Petroleum), S.O. No. 878, dated February 23, 1970 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands, specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas, the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands, specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Laying Gas Pipeline from Nawagam C.T.F. to Cal co Mills (Ahmedabad)

(Width of R.O.U. 15 Mtrs.)

State : Gujarat

District : Ahmedabad

Taluka : City.

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre.	P. Acre.
Saijpur (Gopalpur)	191	0	9	15
”	V. P. Road	0	1	50
”	199	0	14	70

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

का० प्रा० 2522.—यतः पेट्रोलियम, पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (I) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का० प्रा० सं० 878 तारीख 23-2-70 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमिओं के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया है ।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमिओं में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है ।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (I) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमिओं में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है और उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते

हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी विलंगनों से मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

नवागांव सी० टी० एफ० से कालीको मिल्स (अहमदाबाद) तक गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाना

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : अहमदाबाद तालुका : सिटी

गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हेक्टर	आर	पी आर
सैजपुर (गोपालपुर)	191	0	9	15
	बी पी रोड	0	1	50
	1919	0	14	70

[सं० 29/7/68-आई० ओ० सी०/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

हस्ताक्षर

म० वे० शिव प्रसाद राव ।

ERRATA

New Delhi, the 8th July, 1970

S.O. 2523.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Petroleum) No. 20(3)/67-ICC/Lab. (b), dated 7th June, 1969, published under S.O. No. 2375 in the Gazette, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), dated 21st June, 1969:

1. At page No. 2490 of Village Saij, Taluka Kalol;

“READ”

“FOR”

Village	S. No.	Hectare	Are	P. Are.	Village	S. No.	Hectare	Are	P. Are
Saij	1057	0	8	75	Saij	1057	0	7	95
„	1065/1	0	20	00	„	1065/1	0	2	59

2. Omit S. Nos. 1054/2 and 1054/4.

[No. 20/3/67-IOC/Lab. & Legis]

सुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई 1970

नं० आ० 2523.—भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खन तथा धातु मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या 20/3/67 आई ओ सी/लेबर (बी). दिनांक

7-6-69 जिस का कानूनी आदेश संख्या 2375 के अन्तर्गत भारत के राजपत्र भाग 11, खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (ii) दिनांक 21-6-69 को प्रकाशन हुआ था, में

1. गांव सैज, तालुका कलोल के पृष्ठ 2490 पर

“पढ़िये”					“के लिए”				
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर	आर पी आर	आर	गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर	आर पी आर	आर
सैज	1057	0	8	75	सैज	1057	0	7	95
	1065/1	0	20	00	”	1056/1	0	2	59

2. सर्वेक्षण संख्या 1054/2 तथा 1054/4 का विलोप किया गया।

[सं०फा 20/3/67-आईओसी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

New Delhi, the 11th July 1970

S.O. 2524.—In the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Petroleum) [No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab & Legis(H)], dated 23rd February, 1970 under S.O. No. 878 in the Gazette of Government of India Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated 7th March, 1970:

At page No. 1238

Village:—Saljpur (Gopalpur) Tal. City

Omit survey numbers 202, 201, 200/2, 200/1.

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.]

M. V. S. PRASADA RAU. Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई 1970

का० आ० 2524.—भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या 29(7)/68-आईओसी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस (एच) दिनांक 23-2-70, जिस का कानूनी आदेश संख्या 878 के अन्तर्गत भारत के राजपत्र भाग II खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (ii) दिनांक 7-3-70 को प्रकाशन हुआ था, के पृष्ठ संख्या 1238, गांव सैजपुर (गोपालपुर) तालुका सिटी, पर सर्वेक्षण संख्या 202, 202, 200/2, 200/1 का विलोप किया जाए।

(संख्या 29/7/68-आईओसी/लेबर एण्ड लेजिस)

म० व० शिव प्रसाद राव, अवर सचिव।

(Department of Petroleum and Chemicals)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th June 1970

S.O. 2525.—It is notified for general information that the period of two months specified in para 8 and sub-para (2) of para 14 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, for furnishing price lists to the dealers and for exercising the option in favour of the alternative scheme of pricing and for furnishing price lists under that scheme, respectively, has been extended upto and including the 31st July, 1970.

[No. 17(7)/70-CH. III.]

A. SATYANARAYANA, Dy. Secy.

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन विभाग

, आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून 1970

क्र० आ० 2525.—सामान्य सूचना के लिए यह घोषित किया जाता है कि व्यापारियों को मूल्य सूचियां देने, और मूल्यांकन की वैकल्पिक योजना के लिए इच्छा व्यक्त करने तथा उस योजना के अन्तर्गत मूल्यसूचियां प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, मेषज (मूल्य नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1970 के पैरा (कण्डिका) 8 और पैरा 14 के उपपैरा (2) में निर्दिष्ट दो मास की अवधि 31 जुलाई, 1970 (31 जुलाई 1970 को भी शामिल करते हुए) तक बढ़ाई गई है।

[सं० 17 (7)/70-सी० एच० III.]

ए० सत्यनारायण, उप-सचिव।